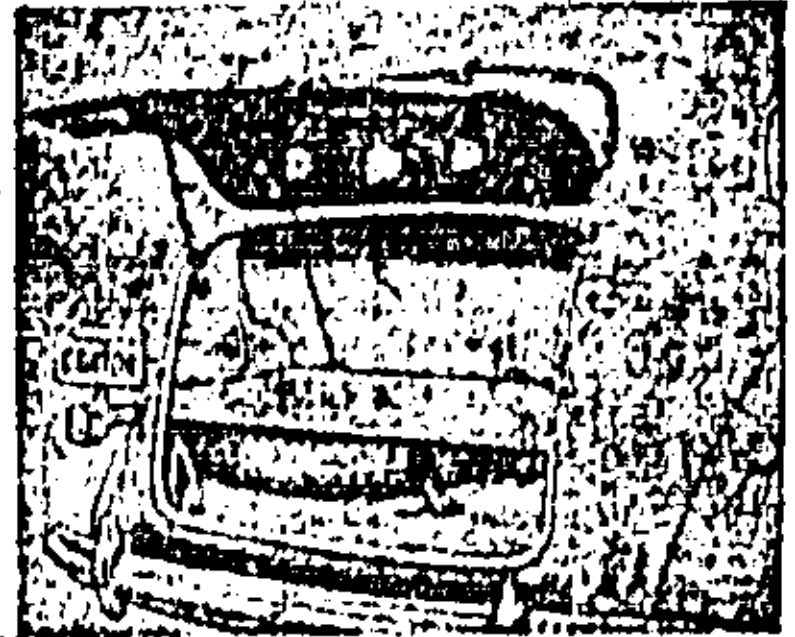




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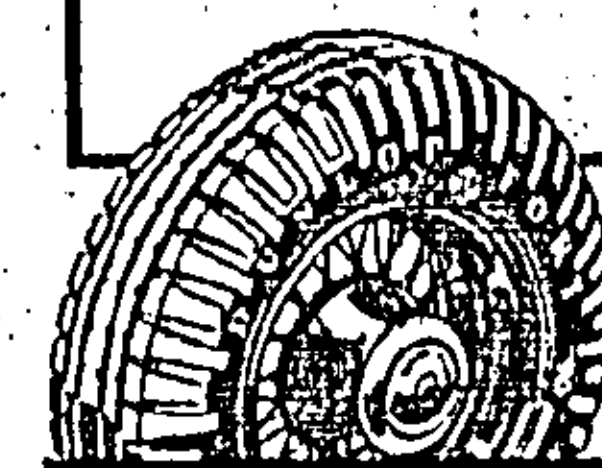
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23 KILLED IN GERMAN WARSHIP

BOMBED BY SPANISH PLANES

Spanish Aircraft Loose Bombs Upon Unprepared Vessel

GERMAN GOVERNMENT TAKING IMMEDIATE ACTION

83 Wounded Seamen Carried Ashore at Gibraltar

BERLIN, MAY 30.

THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TO-DAY THAT TWENTY-TWO MEN HAD BEEN KILLED AND SEVENTY-THREE WOUNDED BY BOMBS DROPPED ABOARD THE GERMAN BATTLESHIP, DEUTSCHLAND, TO-DAY, BY SPANISH GOVERNMENT AIRCRAFT.

THE GOVERNMENT HAS DECIDED TO TAKE CERTAIN MEASURES, WHICH, ALTHOUGH NOT YET DISCLOSED, WILL BE COMMUNICATED TO THE NON-INTERVENTION COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

THE BATTLESHIP WAS OFF IBIZA, IN THE BALEARIC ISLANDS, WHEN THE BOMBING OCCURRED.

It is stated at the Navy Office that the ship involved was definitely the Deutschland, and not the Admiral von Scheer, as was first reported. These are sister ships. Only two bombs, not four, struck the vessel. It was first stated that fifteen men were killed or injured, but that total is now altered to twenty-two dead and seventy-three wounded.

Official quarters stress the seriousness of the situation. But it is understood that at present no rash step will be taken. Germany will first refer the matter to the Non-Intervention Committee.

A full Cabinet, presided over by Herr Hitler, is at present considering the situation.—*Reuter*.

ARRIVAL AT GIBRALTAR

Gibraltar, May 30.
 The German battleship Deutschland has arrived here from her patrol off the Spanish coast with her flag half-masted, and twenty-two dead and sixty wounded aboard. These are the casualties suffered from the explosions of aerial bombs dropped by Spanish Government aircraft.

As the Deutschland entered the harbour all British and foreign warships lowered their flags to half-mast.—*Reuter*.

CABINET CONFERS

Berlin, May 30.
 A communique, which was broadcast, was issued after the full Cabinet meeting here, over which Herr Adolf Hitler presided. Hitler, who was at Munich when news of the bombing was received, immediately conferred with the Foreign Minister, Baron Konstantin von Neurath, who was also in Munich. Herr Hitler and the Foreign Minister later met Admiral Raeder, who flew from Berlin to see the Chancellor.

After their conference in Munich, Herr Hitler, Baron von Neurath and Admiral Raeder flew to Berlin for the Cabinet meeting.

RUSHES TO BERLIN

General Herman Goering Minister of Aviation, was at Weimar, rushed by air to Berlin for the Cabinet conference.

The German News Agency, official Nazi organ, issued a communique on the subject of the bombing, saying:

"The German Government will know how to give a proper answer to the unheard-of provocation of the Spanish criminals."

SUBMARINE ATTACKS BARCELONA

Valencia, May 30.

A submarine of unknown nationality appeared outside of the Barcelona harbour to-day and launched a number of torpedoes against shipping close to the harbour.

The steamer, City of Barcelona, was sunk, but the loss of life is unknown. The Government merchant ship, Zarroza, was also hit.

A government seaplane attacked the submarine and dropped a number of bombs on it.—*Reuter*.

A Government communique stated that all those killed and injured aboard the Deutschland were in the crew's unprotected quarters, which was hit by one bomb. The second bomb slightly damaged the side and deck of the vessel. The ship did not fire a shot and completely retained its fighting ability and the power to move.

"She proceeded to Gibraltar in order to disembark her injured," the communique adds.

COMMUNICATING MEASURES

The German Government issued another communique later. It reads: (Continued on Page 4.)

OFFICIAL CASUALTY STATEMENT

Berlin, May 31.

It is officially stated that twenty-three are now dead in the battleship Deutschland, bombed by Spanish Government planes off the Spanish coast.

Besides the dead, 19 are seriously injured. They have been landed at Gibraltar.

There are 64 slightly wounded men undergoing treatment at Gibraltar.—*Reuter*.

Llewellyn Crashes On Speed Flight

Bulawayo, May 30.

Captain Llewellyn, who is attempting a record flight from Capetown to London, was forced to land near Serowe, due to petrol tank trouble.

The aeroplane struck an ant heap as it landed and was badly damaged.

Captain Llewellyn, who was wedged in his seat, had to be extricated by natives.

He is expected to arrive at Bulawayo by train on Monday.—*Reuter*.

MR. A. CAMERON DEAD

The local office of the Canadian Pacific Railways has just received a cable from Vancouver informing them of the death on Saturday night, May 29, of Mr. Allan Cameron, formerly Oriental Manager of this Company, with headquarters in Hongkong.

Woman Flier Plans Flight Around World

Mrs. Putnam Ready To
Hop This Week

Changes Direction
Of Voyage

Miami, May 30.

Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam, famous trans-oceanic aviatrix, plans to take off early this week on her second attempt to fly around the world.

She intends to fly from West to East, following roughly the line of the Equator, a total distance of 28,000 miles. She will start as soon as the weather permits.

Mrs. Putnam explains that the change of the direction of her flight is due to the advance of summer, and the consequent change of weather conditions, especially in Africa.

Her first hop will be from Miami to San Juan, Porto Rico, a distance of 1,633 miles.

Mrs. Putnam will fly the Atlantic to Dakar, and from that port hopes to attempt the Sahara Desert crossing, with Aden her destination.

She will again be accompanied by Captain Fred Noonan, her navigator, who is also an excellent amateur pilot.

Her Lockheed monoplane, "The Flying Laboratory," has been rebuilt since she crashed it in Honolulu on the last round-the-world flight attempt. At that time she flew from San Francisco and intended circling the globe in that direction.

Except for a few spare parts, Mrs. Putnam carries no cargo whatever, but there is a bag of 8,000 stamp covers in her machine.—*Reuter*.

MAROONED FLIERS RESCUED

Explorers Down Many
Days In Desert

Sydney, May 30.

After being marooned for nine days in the central Australian desert, an aerial survey party, headed by Sir Herbert Crepe, geological expert to the Commonwealth Government, was relieved to-day, when a motor transport, sent out to give assistance, reached the explorers.

The party's plane came down in a wild spot 800 miles south of Darwin on May 21, and was located four days later. A relief wagon was dispatched last Tuesday, and in the meantime planes dropped supplies to the marooned party, with whom constant wireless communication was maintained.

A run-way is now being cleared to permit the stranded plane to take-off.—*Reuter*.

Revolution May Be Aim In India

Madras, May 30.

The All-India Congress Party has been piling up successive difficulties in the way of its being able to accept office, declared Sir K.V. Reddinayadu, Chief Minister to the Madras Government, in a speech at Polla.

The Chief Minister asked: "Is it a baseless suspicion that Congress Party members are simply evading the task of governing the province, their indwelling purpose being the creation of militant disaffection which won't cease with the mere wrecking of the Constitution Act, but will plunge the country in revolution?"—*Reuter*.

PITTSBURGH REGAINS LEADERSHIP

Beats St. Louis While
New York Loses

Yankees Progress
By Hard Hitting

New York, May 30.

Pittsburgh regained the leadership of the National League to-day by beating St. Louis Cardinals, seven to four, while New York was being drubbed by Philadelphia.

Pittsburgh hit twelve times and the Cardinals hit nine, Paul Waner and Moore hitting home runs for the latter. Pittsburgh had two errors. Boston scored 11 runs on 20 hits against Brooklyn, Moore hitting a circuit drive. Brooklyn's four hits netted four runs, but the Dodgers had three errors.

Camilli, Grace and Klein hit home runs for Philadelphia when the Phillies played New York. Their 11 hits brought in six runs and the Giants scored three on nine safeties. Chicago defeated Cincinnati seven to one, with 14 hits against four. The Cubs had two of the three errors.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York Yankees progressed in the American League, scoring 13 runs on 15 hits against Philadelphia's eight hits and one tally. Gehrig and Rolfe hit home runs for the Yankees.

Washington, with 14 hits and 11 runs, was in form against Boston, whose batters scored seven hits and turned them into four runs, assisted by Fox and Mills, who hit homers.

Chicago beat Cleveland nine to six, with 14 hits and three errors to eight and one.

Detroit went on a rampage against St. Louis Browns, hitting 20 times and scoring 18 runs, Walker getting one and Greenberg two home runs. St. Louis hit nine, scored three, and had three errors.—*Reuter*.

17 Killed In Week-End Air Crashes

R.A.F. Machines Collide;
Pilots Escape

London, May 30.

The death toll in week-end air crashes has now reached 17.

An aircraftman and an air-gunner were killed when two R.A.F. machines collided at Odham, Hampshire to-day. Both pilots escaped in parachutes.

Flying-Officer P. C. Vickery and an aircraftman were killed in a plane crash at Martlesham, Suffolk, and Reginald Good, a solicitor, was fatally injured when a plane crashed into a mountain at Cowicklow.—*Reuter*.

Last Car Of Train Skips Rails, Crashes

One Woman Killed In
Strange Mishap

London, May 30.

One woman was killed and six persons seriously injured in an extraordinary railway accident near Wakefield to-day.

The last coach of an excursion train apparently fouled the points and after being derailed, was dragged for 200 yards along the track before striking the signal gantry, when it overturned.—*Reuter*.

Australians Badly Beaten

Australia made a miserable showing in the Davis Cup match against United States at Forest Hills, losing the rubber to-day by three straight matches, and without winning a single set.

Budge, reckoned to be Fred Perry's successor at Wimbledon, was in masterly form, not only beating Jack Crawford in the singles, but helping Gene Make to clinch the tie by overcoming Crawford and Vivian McGrath in the doubles.

Full reports and details on Page 8.

Informal dress will be in order on the occasion of the Garden Party in the afternoon of the King's Birthday, June 9, a communique from Government House announces.

NOTED BANKER PASSES

Operated On Aboard
Yacht In Mid-Ocean

New York, May 30.

The death is announced of Mr. George Fisher Baker, well-known New York banker, who was operated on for peritonitis in mid-ocean on Wednesday aboard his yacht, the Viking, which is now in Honolulu.—*Reuter*.

Mr. George Fisher Baker was born at New York City on March 10, 1878, and obtained this B.A. degree at Harvard.

He was chairman of the first National Bank, New York, Director of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., the General Electric Co., U.S. Steel Corporation, General Motors Corporation and many other important businesses.

He was a Trustee of the New York Public Library and the American Museum of Natural History. In 1917 he was head of the American Red Cross Commission to Italy and held the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

He was known as a Republican and a Unitarian and was a member of many social and sporting clubs.

3 STRIKERS HOLD UP OCEAN LINER

New York, May 30.

A "lock in" strike by wireless operators has forced the cancellation of the sailing of the United States liner the Oriente to-day.

Three wireless operators, who were discharged in consequence of another dispute, returned to the liner and bolted themselves in the radio room. After a siege of nine hours, which proved unsuccessful, the fares were returned to 300 passengers who had booked for a week-end cruise to Havana.—*Reuter*.

CHARLTON ATHLETIC IN ACTION

New York, May 30.

Charlton Athletic, London's famous football club, which aroused the interest of every football follower in the world by rising in successive seasons from the third division to the second and from the second to the first, and this season threatened to win the championship, to-day made its first appearance in America.

Playing against the American Soccer League all-star team in New York City, they drew, each side scoring once.—*Reuter*.

STOP PRESS

The following official statement was received at Army Headquarters this morning from Officer Commanding Tientsin area:

"The Japanese reports of the incident at Shianhalkwan on the night of May 27-28 between British troops and Manchukuo fishermen are much exaggerated. It is reported by the C.O. troops, Shianhalkwan, that the incident was almost negligible and has been amicably settled."

DEAD IN RIOTING

Chicago, May 30.

Four men have died of injuries received in the battle between steel mill strikers and police here.

There are 63 strikers and 23 policemen in hospital with serious injuries.—*Reuter*.

A Complexion like a ROSE comes from the inside out

THE soothing creams and cleansing lotions you put on your face obviously do your skin a lot of good, but more important is the state of your blood and general health.

If you want to have a fresh, clear skin you must have in your system enough iron to make your blood rich, enough sulphur to make it pure. You must eat sufficient vegetables and fruit to balance the meat you eat.

Here is a list of the foodstuffs that will do most to give you a good skin. After three weeks of this diet you will notice a real difference in your complexion—enough improvement to make you continue with the idea.

Make a habit of This

EVERY day you should take some vegetable broth made from chopped celery, carrots, spinach, and parsley in the following proportions: 2 teaspoonful of chopped celery, 2 teaspoonful of chopped carrots, three-quarters of a teaspoonful of chopped spinach, and two pinches of parsley. Heat 2½ pints of water; when it is boiling throw in the vegetables and let them cook for half an hour—no more. Strain, and salt to taste.

This amount of broth will last you for two days. Drink a cup in the morning when you wake up, another before going to sleep, and the rest during the day. It contains iron and sulphur, and will help a lot to purify your blood.

Half an hour after taking your morning broth, complete your breakfast by a plateful of dried prunes, which contain a large amount of iron. Prepared in the following way they are excellent for your inside, which in turn affects your skin.

Put the prunes in a bowl, sweeten them with a teaspoonful of honey, and cover them with water. Leave them like that for twenty-four hours before eating them (you must always prepare them a day in advance).

Look for the dark Green

CRESS, spinach, and lettuce eaten raw will also put iron in your blood. Generally speaking, all vegetables which are dark green in colour contain a lot of iron and are good for you. Give plenty of them to children; they are an excellent remedy for anaemia.

Vegetables which contain sulphur are carrots, onions, and lettuce. You can buy them quite cheaply just now. Eat a lot of onions; they are particularly good for your complexion. For people who don't like onions, it is a good idea to mix them with mashed potatoes; the onions hardly taste that way.

Avoid as much as possible all fatty and indigestible food, eat a lot of fruit instead. This sort of diet will not only give you a pink-and-white complexion, it will also make you feel healthy and good-tempered.



Coronation Frock for a Small Girl

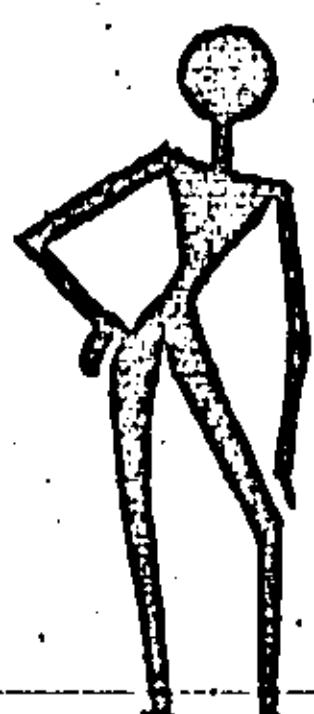
If you have got a little girl called Elizabeth make her this Coronation dress. It is blue, high waisted, gathered, puffed sleeved. Peter Pan collar in white linen stitched with bright red. A strip of white linen from middle of left shoulder to hem also stitched red with Elizabeth written down in red stitching, too.

You could make a blouse for a small George in the same way, cutting out the puffs and gathers.

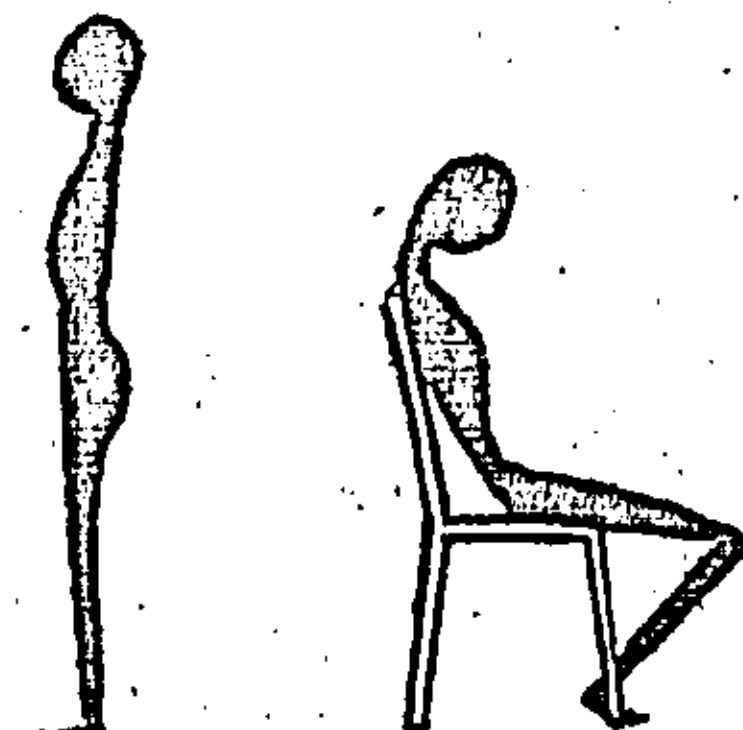


Follow this advice—
and feel better as
well as look better.

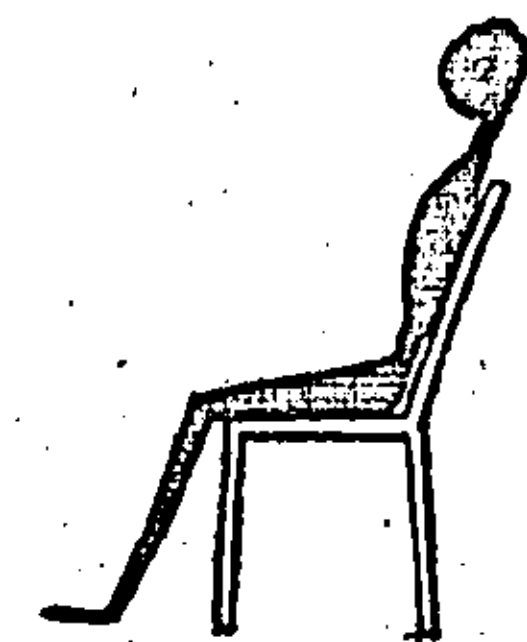
All day on your feet, are you?



DON'T stand like the figure on the left—hip pushed out, weight all on one foot. Balance your weight equally, like the figure on the right.



Sitting on the edge of your chair (figure on left) curves your back, slopes your shoulders. Always sit right back (figure on right), then the chair supports your spine.



THE worst part of many women's jobs is the long hours of standing about or sitting at a desk. They seem to use up more energy than hard exercise, and leave you exhausted and aching.

This sort of tiredness depends on how you stand and sit. If you know the right way, you won't get nearly so tired.

Take standing. Make your bones do the work of holding you up instead of putting the strain on your already hardworked muscles and nerves. If the framework of your body is rightly balanced, your weight will be equally divided; every bone taking its share of your weight.

Don't turn out your toes, it's bad for your feet. Try to walk with your feet in a straight line in front of you, or if anything turned slightly inward.

Walking with a book (but we don't suggest you do it at the office) on your head is still the best way of learning balance. You may find it easier to practise to music; it helps with the rhythm and is more fun anyway.

THIS question of balance depends a lot on your shoes. No need to wear flat, square-heeled ones. If you are used to high heels, low ones quickly make your feet tired.

However high the heel, important point is that the shoe must be evenly balanced so that your weight falls on the centre of your foot and is not thrown forward on to the toes.

But even if you stand and walk properly, you will spoil the effect when you sit down if you let your weight all on one foot, hip stuck out, with the idea presumably of resting each leg in turn. This way of standing doesn't rest you at all because your weight is curving your spine and hip bones, pulling them out of place.

Proper way is to stand with your weight balanced equally on each foot, back and head easily straight.

If you have to stand about in an office, or doing jobs in the house perhaps, try rising up and down on your toes occasionally. Incidentally this is a grand way of slimming your ankles, but as well as making your

Lucy Milner

VARY THE MENU WITH SPINACH

SPINACH is particularly suitable for spring and summer fare—as it is so rich in vitamins and iron.

It can either be served as a separate vegetable or form one of the principal ingredients of a luncheon dish.

Always remember to wash spinach very carefully, otherwise it is apt to taste gritty. It can be cooked in two ways.

Put it while still wet from the washing into a saucepan, cover, and cook gently till tender, stirring occasionally; or add to it a little boiling salted water. Whichever way you choose, drain very thoroughly, sieve, and then reheat with a little butter and seasoning. If you have not time to sieve it, chop finely instead.

Spinach à la Bechamel

Cook 2 lbs. spinach, and chop finely. Melt 3 tablespoons butter in saucepan, add the spinach and cook gently 2 minutes. Then sprinkle in 2 tablespoons sieved flour, stirring all the time, and lastly add slowly 1½ gill milk (or milk and cream.) Cook gently for 5 minutes, stirring well, then serve.

Batter Eggs On Spinach

Poach some eggs, and let them get cold. Meanwhile cook some spinach, drain and sieve. Return to pan with some butter, pepper, and salt, and reheat.

Wrap each egg in a piece of thin uncooked bacon. Have ready a little frying butter, dip each egg in it, and fry in hot deep fat till of a golden brown. Arrange spinach neatly on a hot dish, and put the eggs on it.

Spinach Rissoles

If you have any cold spinach left over, mix with finely mashed potato, season well. Bind with beaten yolk of egg, and roll into balls. Roll in breadcrumbs, and fry in deep hot fat. Drain well and serve.

Isobel.

Entertaining Made Easy

BY AMBROSE HEATH

I have often been asked whether it would not be possible to give a short list of the meanings of those names which adorn (so mysteriously to many) the restaurant bill of fare. Most of us know by now what a Sole Colbert is or that everlasting favourite, Kidneys Turbigo, but are we equally certain that a la portugaïse implies tomatoes and Soubise onions?

Ambiguity

The principal difficulty in compiling a brief list is that very often the same name when applied to two sorts of dishes may imply something totally different: for example, a la normande may mean that the dish is garnished with oysters, mussels, mushrooms, lettuce, and crayfish; or it may be something cooked in cider, or if game or guinea fowl, cooked with apples and cream.

As a general rule, however, the following rough guide should be useful, and will enable some of our younger entertainers to understand what they are offering their guests without continual reference to the waiter.

Allemande—Always rather rich.

Meat dishes, for instance, garnished with nappies; consommé garnished with red cabbage and Frankfurt sausages.

Aisance—Always with sauerkraut (choucroute).

Americaine—Lobster—with a sauce made of white wine, herbs, brandy and tomatoes. Otherwise, usually means tomatoes.

Andalouse—Tomatoes, red peppers, rice.

Argentail—Always means with asparagus.

Aurore—with a sauce coloured with tomato.

en Belle-Vue—Cold and richly decorated; usually salmon or trout.

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- 9019—Ponies from Heaven.
- Primo Scala's Accordion Band.
- 9027—Coronation Yodelling Song.
- Come Along Liza, Come Along Bill.
- George Van Dusen. Yodeller.
- 9021—Dixon Hits No. 12. Organ.
- Roginald Dixon.
- 9013—Rainbow on the River. F.T.
- You do the Darndest Things, Baby.
- Chick Bullock & His Orch.
- 9022—Gracie Fields & Sandy Powell.
- At The Coronation.
- 9010—Goodnight My Love. F.T.
- Boo-Hoo. F.T.
- 9011—Gypsy Who's Never Been in Love. Tango.
- All Alone in Vienna. F.T.
- Casani Club Orch.

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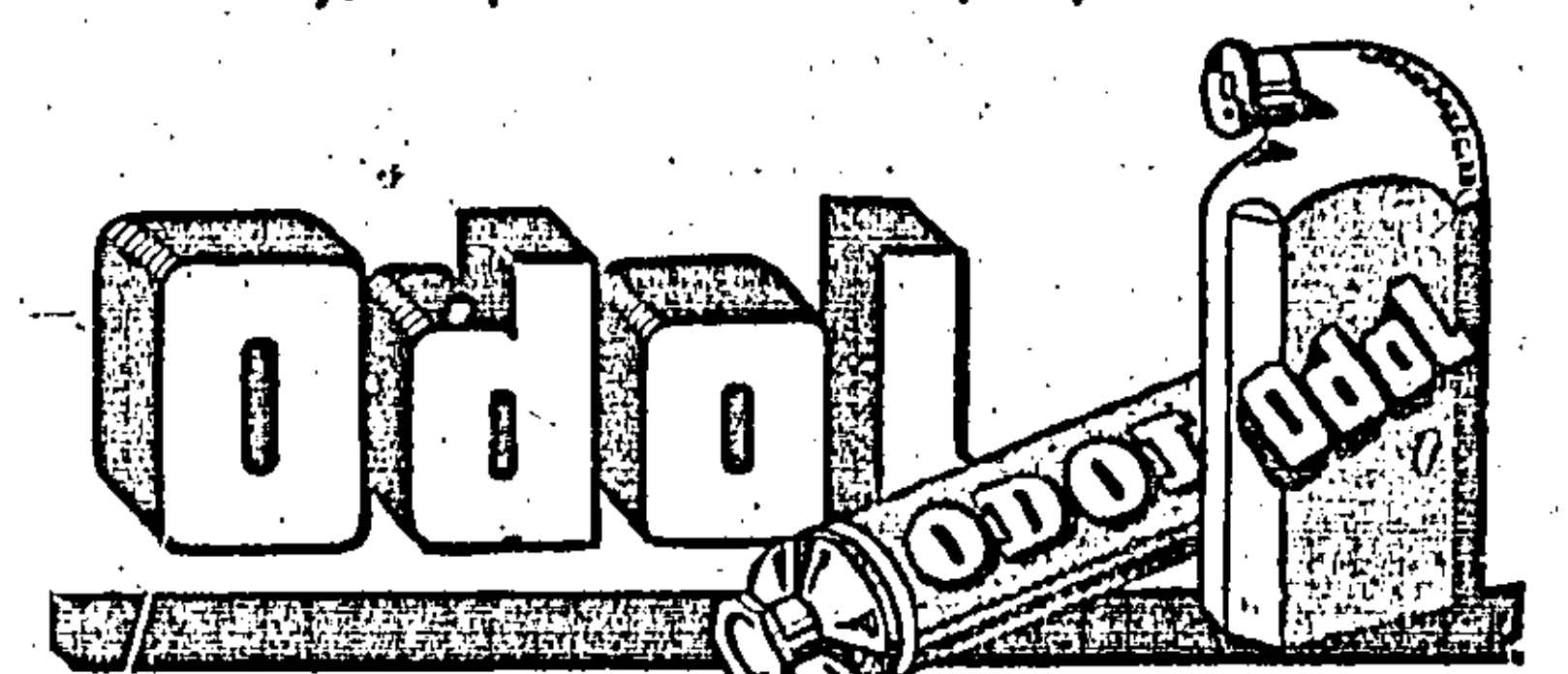


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Soviet Navy Defies Secret Police TALK OF MILITARY DICTATORSHIP

Helsingfors, Apr. 28.
REPORTS have been received here that the Russian Navy is following the Red Army's example in defying the OGPU (Secret Police) Militia, and talk of a possible military dictatorship is spreading rapidly.

Competent observers are expecting such a development this year.

Details of a dramatic revolt among naval officers against the terrorist tactics employed by OGPU political commissars to maintain their authority over all branches of the Navy personnel come from Cronstadt.

During a general muster officers read an announcement that hereafter political commissars would not be stationed either aboard ships or at naval bases, because they interfered with the enforcement of discipline and maintenance for morale.

The action of the Navy is fully supported by the general staff of the Red Army, who recently refused to allow the OGPU to arrest officers charged with being Trotskyists.

Similar action is reported to have been taken in the Black Sea and Far Eastern Fleets.

Since the Red Army's stand against the OGPU, the prestige of Marshal Voroshilov, the Commander-in-Chief, has increased tremendously throughout Russia, the population regarding it as a first step towards destroying the Communist Party's reign of terror.

May Day parades in all garrison cities are expected to result in extraordinary outbursts of enthusiasm for the Army.

"I WAS MISLED" SAYS NEGUS

TAKES BLAME FOR INADEQUATE DEFENCE

THE Emperor of Abyssinia, who trusted his League of Nations—and empire to the world of the lost it—now declares that but for his confidence in Geneva he would have sought an agreement with Signor Mussolini.

He opened his heart to M. Bertrand de Jouvenel at Bath, in an interview published in the Paris *L'Intransigeant*.

The Negus said: "My people would have been able to defend themselves very differently from the way they did. But we were not prepared. It is my fault. I did not think that war."

"We were always uneasy when we saw foreigners in our land."

"So it was an immense joy to us when in 1923 we were admitted to the League of Nations. We were saved to us the word 'League' has a sacred meaning."

"My people imagined the chiefs of 52 white nations seated with me, and a cup passing from hand to hand. The foreign chieftains have drunk from the cup. Therefore they are bound to aid us."

"When I received the dispatches announcing that English battleships had arrived at Gibraltar I thought to myself, 'I was right to maintain my trust.'"

But the Negus went on: "If I had known I would have sought an agreement with Mussolini, I would have spared my people."

"I was misled."

"Who now will put an end to the sufferings of my people?"

"U.S. Strip-Tease Act Ineffect"

New York, May 1.
Three judges in a special court here to-day decided that a "strip-tease" act presented at the New Gotham Burlesque Theatre by the Minsky Brothers was an indecent performance.

The theatre manager, who pleaded he was responsible only for what happened in front of the house, and the company operating the theatre were ordered to appear for sentence on April 10.

Mr. Sumner, secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Vice, who prosecuted, said that strip-teasing was not an "art," as claimed by the Minsky Brothers before a Congressional Committee recently.

He said he was particularly embarrassed, when visiting the theatre, by Roxanne, who for a moment hid up a curtain and exposed herself completely unclothed.

Several "strip-teasers" attended, ready to demonstrate their act.

U.S. IS BEHIND IN NAVAL BUILDING

Submarine Weakness

(By Gratian McGroarty)
United Press Staff Correspondent

Washington.

Although American naval experts have warned that submarine warfare will be a decisive factor in any future international conflict, the United States to-day is last among the great naval powers in construction of modern under-sea craft.

France, Japan, Italy and Great Britain, in the order named have far surpassed the United States in adequate development of this strategic arm since 1922, according to official navy figures submitted to the House Sub-committee on Naval Appropriations.

During that period, France has laid down 77 submarines with a total tonnage of 14,624. Japan has built 48 "hidden fighters" with a tonnage of 60,016; Italy 68, totalling 53,375 tons; and Great Britain 39 totalling 48,239 tons.

The strength of the Russian under-sea fleet is not known, but has been estimated variously between 90 and 110 modern vessels. Admiral William D. Leahy, chief of United States naval operations, in his last statement to Congress said:

"While the prospective areas of operations are principally ashore, Russia has recently turned more attention to her naval defences. The development of the submarine force is well in hand. There are indications that the construction of heavy surface forces may be taken up in the near future."

"Nothing definite is known regarding current Russian building programmes. As many as 90 to 110 submarines may actually exist, mostly of new construction. Some 30 to 50 boats are reported to be stationed in the Far East. Coastal motor torpedo boats have also been developed on an extensive scale."

Apparently a beginning has been made to replace the existing force of semi-obsolete destroyers and light cruisers."

Admiral Leahy's statement revealed that Germany—which was denied submarines by the now-scuttled Versailles Treaty—possesses 28 modern sub-surface fighters. He said, moreover, that eight additional submarines have been appropriated for or are being built.

The United States has only 22 under-age or modern submarines and 26 over-age vessels in commission. Admiral Leahy said the total commissioned submarine tonnage in the U.S. Navy is 53,312.

In addition, he said, "there are out of commission 48 submarines which are maintained at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, in a preservation status at an average cost of \$1,100 per vessel. While the machinery and hulls are reported in fair condition, these submarines were decommissioned without a refit overhaul after reaching the over-age limit, and their military value is very limited."

However, the United States lack of submarine strength is being remedied as rapidly as possible. Twelve of the most powerful modern under-sea fighters in the world will join the American naval forces before or during the first half of the 1938 fiscal year.

Admiral Leahy's statement to Congress revealed also that United States submarine tenders—without which the under-surface craft are ineffectual—are "inadequate to meet the present requirements."

"All except the Holland," he stated, "are old converted merchant ships which are inadequate to meet the present requirements, and they should be replaced by an orderly building programme."



SCOUTS ON LONG RIDE—Troop Leader Arthur Freeman, 18, right, of Cobble Hill, British Columbia, and Patrol Leader Phillip La Fortune, 16, of Mill Bay, who plan a 3,610-mile trip on their bicycles to the Scout Jamboree in Washington, in July. They hope to average 55 miles a day.

FREEING THE SQUARES "A BIG ORDER"

Royal Commission May Be Needed

London, April 26.

The first step to be taken in any attempt to free the London garden squares from the railings that surround them is the appointment of a Royal Commission, in the opinion of Lord Dickinson, the chairman of the Metropolitan Public Gardens Association, who welcomes assistance in the effort to "extend the usefulness of the marvellous heritage of garden squares which London possesses."

"When the squares were freed from any threat of building about ten years ago," Lord Dickinson said yesterday, "we got a Royal Commission and then an Act of Parliament. I think it took about two years to carry the whole thing through."

Lord Dickinson recollects how in the 1890's it took five or six years before the L.C.C., the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn and Parliament were persuaded to convert Lincoln's Inn Fields from being the private preserve of half a dozen solicitors into the pleasant public place it now is.

"One of the first things the L.C.C. did," said Lord Dickinson, "was to approach the Benchers and some of them gave great assistance. Then we had to get an Act of Parliament."

"NOT AN EASY JOB." Recalling the appointment of the Royal Commission, Lord Dickinson said the demand was started by the threat to build on a Kensington square.

"To get the railings down," he said, "is by no means an easy job. The lesses have rights over the squares apart from the freeholders. While some may be in favour, covenants would make it almost impossible for the squares to be thrown open except by Act of Parliament which may be difficult."

"To take away private use of the squares is a big order, although now that they are freed from building, the freeholders would not have anything like the claim to compensation."

There would be innumerable people to deal with and there are many long leases. People have taken houses on the understanding that there is an open space available as a garden."

As far as could be ascertained yesterday this matter of freeing London's squares from their dingy pens has not yet reached the plane of practical action which would call for a Royal Commission.

The Ministry of Health and the London County Council have as yet made no move, although the matter has at least come to the attention of certain members of the Council unofficially.

The suggestion is made in the *New Statesman* that "in connection with the commemoration of King George V, by the provision of open spaces and playing fields, the attention of certain members of the Council unofficially."

The Royal Commission on London Squares in their report issued in 1926 did not recommend that general powers of compulsory acquisition

should be given to local authorities, but the authorities were urged to make every effort to secure the consent of owners for the admission of children.

461 SPACES The number of spaces or enclosures that came within the scope of the inquiry was 461, representing an area of 400 acres. To five spaces the recommendations did not apply. The number of owners involved was 200 and many expressed willingness to co-operate.

No restrictions were put forward to thwart intentions to deal with the subsoil of the squares, such as underground structures, provided there was no serious curtailment of the amenities.

OXFORD "NO" TO GERMAN INVITATION

Oxford University has reversed its previous decision to send a delegate to the Göttingen University bicentenary celebrations in June.

Durham, of which Lord Londonderry is Chancellor, is now, therefore, the only British University to accept the invitation.

"Oxford's decision is definite," said a member of the Universities Bureau of the British Empire, "and I am not prepared to discuss reasons."

A recent meeting of vice-chancellors of British universities discussed the Göttingen celebrations. It was then decided to follow the decision taken in regard to Heidelberg University celebrations last year.

Not one British university was represented at Heidelberg. The reason was a reluctance to associate

DEFENCE OF BALTIC NEUTRALITY

Nations To Confer

Tallinn.
Vigorous defence of Baltic neutrality will be the main topic of the next conference of Baltic foreign ministers, to be held at an early date at Kaunas, Lithuania.

It is held in political quarters that co-operation with Britain and with Scandinavian countries promises the best results for Baltic independence. The Baltic states, surrounded by powerful neighbours and therefore unable to defend their neutrality in all emergencies, have long been at pains to determine which political alignment would be best adapted to their needs.

That Baltic states could not lean on either Germany or Soviet Russia, is hardly contested by anyone. Mistrust of both of these great powers and their ultimate aims is too strong for that. Besides, the well-known antagonism between the Third Reich and the Soviet Union makes it inadvisable for the Baltic states to be reserved toward both, since they would certainly incur the hostility of one of these great powers if they leaned too closely upon the other.

There has been much talk recently of an entente between Baltic countries and Poland. The prospects of this plan, however, were rather limited because of the Vilna issue, which makes an understanding between Poland and Lithuania impossible.

Since the Baltic states consider that unity of purpose between all three of them is essential, both Latvia and Estonia decided to respect Lithuania's special interests in this matter. Thus, although both Latvia and Estonia maintain correct relations with Poland, an alliance or entente is out of the question.

ONLY ONE ANSWER Political observers here believe that there can be only one answer to the question how Baltic states can best preserve their neutrality. The answer is co-operation with the Scandinavian countries.

Finland, a close neighbour of Estonia and traditionally linked with Sweden, is considered as a logical link between Scandinavia and the Baltic countries. Viewed from this angle, the recent visit of the Latvian foreign minister, Munters, to Helsingfors, obtains a peculiar significance.

A further indication of the same trend is seen in the visits of the Swedish foreign minister, Sandlar, in all three Baltic capitals, planned for June. It may be recalled that Sandlar had recently had political conversations in London where the Baltic situation seems to have been discussed.

Thus it is believed here that Britain regards with benevolence the efforts toward closer co-operation between Scandinavian and Baltic as a means to safeguard Baltic neutrality.

A confirmation of Britain's interest in Baltic affairs is seen in the fact that Lord Plymouth, the chairman of the non-intervention committee, is to visit Finland and the three Baltic countries in June. This visit is warmly welcomed here as a sign of Britain's moral support of the neutrality policy of the Baltic states.

The hope is expressed in political circles here that Lord Plymouth will exert his influence in Kaunas in favour of a more conciliatory policy in the Vilna question. Lithuania's partners in the Baltic entente, Latvia and Estonia, feel that their situation is much impaired by the persistent feud between Poland and Lithuania, and they would warmly welcome an easing of the tension over Vilna.

The opinion prevails here that the Baltic entente can be successful in the long run only if this source of irritation is removed. This feeling is especially strong in Estonia where friendship with Poland is traditionally valued.—United Press.

Mystery of Girl's Riding Fate

Torquay, May 1.
Half an hour after leaving her parents' home at Bradsea, Babbacombe-road, Torquay, for a ride on horseback this morning, Miss Hermonie Easton, the 10-year-old secretary to Mr. K. Chester, of Warrford, near Southsea, was taken to the Torbay Hospital, where she died within two hours.

She had been found unconscious in a lane near Edginswell, a village between Torquay and Newton Abbot, where she had cantered off out of sight of the accompanying groom.

Riding after her along the lane, the groom found Miss Easton lying in the road. Her horse was quietly grazing a few yards away. How she fell is a mystery, as she was an experienced rider.

with a university at which the pursuits of learning were subjected to political purposes and where a number of professors had been dismissed on political grounds.

Nailed Down

ELEVEN passengers dressed in deep mourning walked down the gangway of the mail boat from Corsica on arrival at Marseilles and stood with bowed heads as a coffin was landed. Noticing that there were no women among the mourners (says the Exchange) a Customs officer became suspicious and had the coffin opened. It was crammed full with cigarettes.

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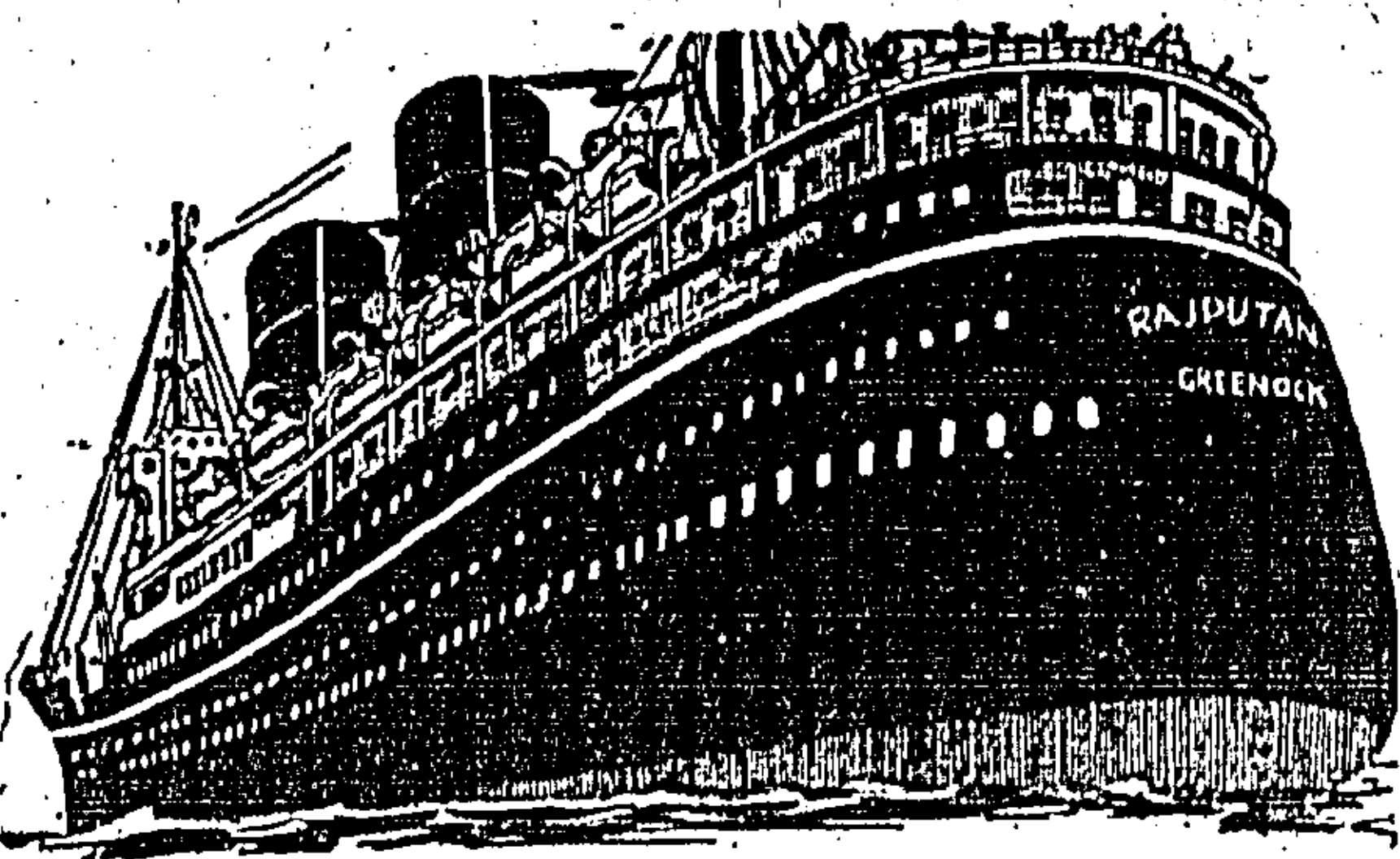
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Bangalore	8,000	19th June.	Marseilles, Havre, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp & Hull.
NALDERA	10,000	26th June.	Bombay Marseilles & London.
CARTHAGE	14,500	10th July.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
DHUTAN	8,000	17th July.	Marseilles, Havre, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp & Hull.
RANCHI	17,000	24th July.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
BEHAR	8,000	31st July.	Marseilles, Havre, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp & Hull.

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TILAWA	10,000	17th July	Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta.
SANTHA	8,000	31st July	

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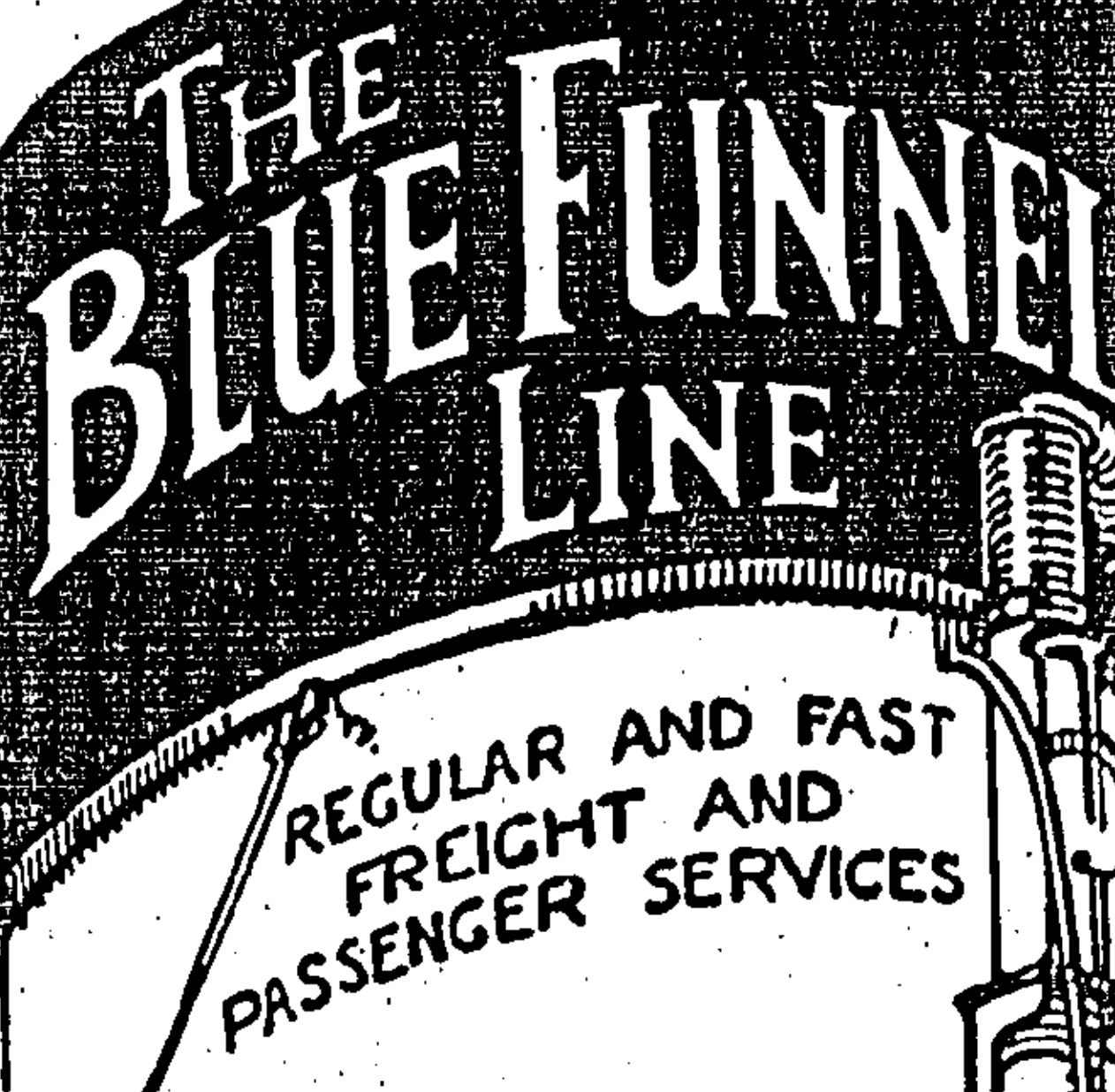
TANDA	7,000	4th June	Manila, Rabaul, Brisbane, Sydney.
NANKIN	7,000	2nd July	Melbourne & Hobart.
NELLORE	7,000	31st July	

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BEHAR	8,000	11th June	Shanghai & Japan.
TILAWA	10,000	20th June	Amoy, Shanghai & Japan.
RANCHI	17,000	24th June	Shanghai & Japan.

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CINEMA NOTES

Acclaimed by New York's leading dramatic critics as the foremost Broadway hit of last season, "Winter's End," Maxwell Anderson's taut, dramatic play, is brought to the motion picture screen immediately upon the heels of his previously filmed success, "Mary of Scotland." With three leading members of the original cast, and all the suspense, appeal, and soul-grIPPING love interest which catapulted the play into an instantaneous hit, "Winter's End" will be shown at the Star Theatre on Sunday. The dramatic representation of this notable screen drama represents a cross-section of contemporary talent of stage and screen. As the sweethearts of the water-front are Burgess Meredith and Margo, who created the roles in the footlight version. Eduardo Ciannelli, heading the support, duplicates his mance stage role in "Winter's End." John Carradine, memorable as Rizzo in "Mary of Scotland"; Edward Eddy, Paul Guilfoyle, Helen Jerome Eddy, Myron McCormick and Maurice McCormick complete the cast of principal players. Anderson penned a narrative of dynamic dramatic pace and strength. With its wit and a distinctive honour bestowed by the New York Drama Critics' Circle. Selecting "Winter's End" as the best play of last season, the organization awarded the playwright a bronze tablet. Alfred Santell directed the scenario. Pandro S. Berman, responsible for the Astaire-Rogers and Hopburn successes, produced this RKO Radio picture.

"Cain and Mabel"

"Cain and Mabel," a spectacular cosmopolitan musical production released by Warner Bros., and starring two of the screen's most brilliant celebrities, Marion Davies and Clark Gable, is showing at the King's Theatre to-day. The picture is said to be filled with catchy musical airs and gigantic specialty members in which one hundred and sixty beautiful chorus girls take part in addition to its hilarious comedy. Its glowing romance and many thrills. The most pretentious of the production numbers, called "Thousand Love Songs," is heralded as one unsurpassed in magnitude and grandeur. A second number, one filled with rollicking comedy, dance and song, is called the "Coney Island" set, the action taking place in a background representing the famous Eastern amusement park. There are three catchy new songs in these numbers written by the famous song team of Harry Warren and Al Dubin and variously sung by David Carlyle.

THE HEART OF BRITAIN STOOD STILL

(Continued From Page 6.)

lunge to the British people. Until it came they did not know how hard and strong they were.

Those who can look back 21 years know how they met the challenge then, and what they did and endured. And those who do not remember may be proud that they, too, can stand the shock of sudden, hard reality.

They will not say that they are proud. This strange, muddling, warm-hearted, hard-fighting British nation, which too soon grows accustomed to any state of affairs, even to war, refuses to know its own power. But when the test comes, Britain finds itself, and the world wonders.

RADIO BROADCAST

(Continued from Page 7.)

9.30 p.m. The News and Announcements.
Greenwich Time Signal at 9.45 p.m.

Transmission 3

(G.S.J., G.S.I., G.S.G., G.S.F.)
10.15 p.m. Dr. J. H. D. Donald Thorne, at the Organ of the Granada, Tooting, London.
10.45 p.m. The BBC Presents the A.B.C.
10.55 p.m. "Letter 'G'."
11.15 p.m. The Hotel Victoria Orchestra.
11.30 p.m. A Sonata Recital. Joseph Shandwick (Violin) and Wilfrid Parry (Pianoforte).
12 a.m. Round and About.
12.10 a.m. The News and Announcements.
12.20 a.m. "Incidental to a Play" (Third Edition).

Miss Davies, Sammy White and chorus. Other popular songs also will be heard in "Thousand Love Songs" number. Miss Davies leads the chorus in intricate dance routines, having as her partners in the various numbers, the noted stage and screen dancers, Charles Teske, Sammy White, and Don Ackerman. The picture is based on a story by J. C. Wiltwer, famous for his glamorous pictorializations of life on New York's Rialto, and the fight arena. It depicts the romance between a Broadway waitress who becomes a musical comedy star almost over night, and an heroic young battler of the ring. Miss Davies and Gable are co-starred in these roles. They are supported by a talented cast, which include Allen Jenkins, Roscoe Karns, Walter Catlett, David Carlyle, Hobart Cavanaugh, Ruth Donnelly and William Collier, Sr.

FRANCO-GERMAN AGREEMENT

Paris, May 29.

Agreement in principle on a Franco-German commercial accord is believed to have been reached at an interview between M. Blum and Herr Schacht this evening.

The accord is very complex, involving trade exchange conditions, quotas, navigation conditions and loans.

The agreement is expected to be signed in two or three weeks.—Reuter.

Germany and League

Paris, May 29.

"Germany is prepared to return to the League of Nations and she is working towards a new agreement on the basis of the Locarno Treaty," said Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Reich Minister of National Economy, who at present is visiting Paris, where he is holding conversations with M. Yvon Delbos, French Foreign Minister, in connection with economic questions.—Reuter Bulletin.

Goering for Hungary

Budapest, May 30.

It is understood from a reliable German source that General Goering, Reich Minister for Air, will be visiting Budapest in the next few days.

The greatest importance is attached to his visit, as Hungary is about to start a more active foreign policy in the Danube basin.

General Goering will subsequently fly to Yugoslavia to meet Prince Paul.—Reuter.

OSLO CONVENTION

Baltic States Sign New Trade Agreement

The Hague, May 29.

The new convention between the signatories of the Oslo Convention (Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland and Luxembourg) for promotion of mutual trade, was signed here this afternoon and will come into effect on July 1 for one year. It will be open to any country that is willing to sign it.

It is learned that Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg have undertaken to admit without restriction the import of merchandise from countries participating in the agreement, and to give them all necessary facilities for articles requiring special import licences.—Reuter Bulletin.

H.K. STOCK EXCHANGE OFFICIAL SUMMARY

The market was generally quiet, with the exception of Banks, which again advanced to \$1,950.

Manila advices were firm, with prices well maintained. Coco Grove rose sharply to 72 centavos.

Buyers

Hongkong Bank \$1,950
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H.K. Docks \$30
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H.K. Hotels \$7.15
H.K. Lands \$35 3/4
Peak Trams (Old) \$4 1/2
Peak Trams (New) \$1 1/4

Star Ferries \$85
China Lights (Old) \$14
H.K. Electrics \$80 1/2
Macao Electrics \$10 1/2
Telephones (Old) \$20 1/2
Telephones (New) \$11.90
Daily Farm \$25.05
Watsons \$4 1/4
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Marsman (H.K.) 6/6

Sellers

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Sales
China Underwriters \$2.10
Providents (Old) \$2.22 1/2
H.K. Hotels \$7.20
H.K. Electrics \$81
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Marsman (H.K.) 6/6

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First Prize: \$75 Cash, donated by "Hongkong Telegraph."
Second Prize: Coupon for Photographic Goods, valued \$50, donated by Helmut Nocht.
Third Prize: \$30 Cash, donated by "Hongkong Telegraph."
Fourth Prize: \$20 Cash, donated by "Hongkong Telegraph."
Consolation Prize: Coupon for Photographic Goods, valued \$10, donated by Agfa China Company.

SECTION THREE: STUDIES IN STILL LIFE

First Prize: \$45 Cash, donated by "Hongkong Telegraph."
Second Prize: \$25 Cash, donated by "Hongkong Telegraph."
Third Prize: \$15 Cash, donated by "Hongkong Telegraph."
Fourth Prize: Coupon for Photographic Goods, valued \$10, donated by Agfa China Company.

SECTION FOUR: SNAPSHOTS TAKEN BY CHILDREN UNDER 14 YEARS

First Prize: \$25 Cash, donated by "Hongkong Telegraph."
Second Prize: \$15 Cash, donated by "Hongkong Telegraph."
Third Prize: Coupon for photographic Goods, valued \$10, donated by Agfa China Company.

SECTION FIVE: FOR PICTURES OF HONGKONG CORONATION CELEBRATIONS

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- 1.—The Competition is confined exclusively to amateur photographers.
- 2.—No employee or member of any firm in the photographic trade is permitted to compete.
- 3.—The prizes will be awarded to the competitors sending in what are adjudged to be the best photographs in each Section. Each entry must be accompanied by a form which will be published during the period of the Competition, and which must be lightly pasted on back of entry.
- 4.—The right to publish any or all of the entries in the Telegraph is reserved.
- 5.—All photographs entered must have been taken in the Colony of Hongkong. Photographs which have been already entered in other Competitions are ineligible.
- 6.—No responsibility will be accepted for non-delivery of, loss of, or damage to entries.
- 7.—All entries to be either black, sepia, or toned pictures. Hand-coloured photographs are ineligible.
- 8.—Pictures submitted in sepia tones should be accompanied by a smaller print in black and white.
- 9.—No picture to be entered in more than one Section.
- 10.—Mounts to be only white or cream, and, except in the Children's Section, must be of one of the following sizes:—10" by 14", 10" by 12", 10" by 8".
- 11.—No correspondence will be entered into in connection with the Competition.
- 12.—Members of the Staff of Hongkong Telegraph and the South China Morning Post are not permitted to compete.
- 13.—The decisions of the Judges shall be final.
- 14.—At the conclusion of the Competition, entries will be returned to competitors on application at the Telegraph Office within seven days.

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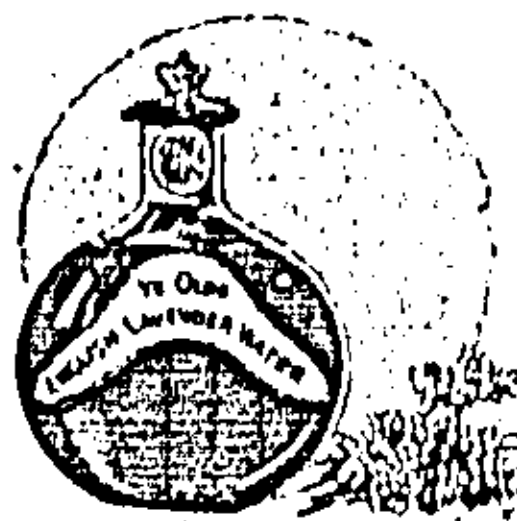
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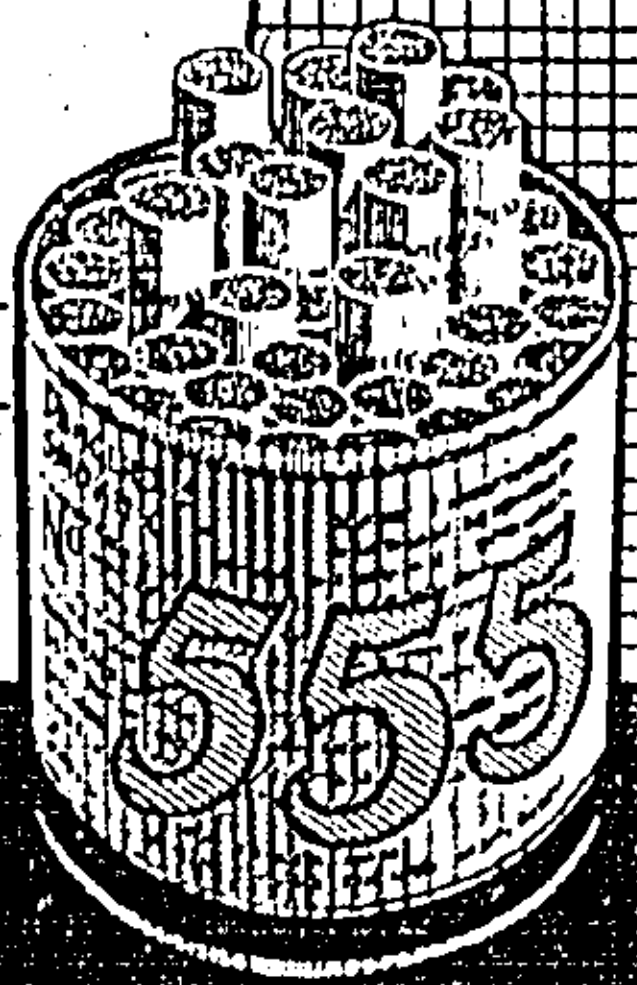
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ATLANTIC AIR
SERVICES

Since 1919, when the Atlantic Ocean was flown for the first time, about fifty pilots have attempted the flight, with varying success. Now Atlantic flying is to be taken out of the romantic sphere of pioneering and brought within the prosaic sphere of commerce. Five different Governments are co-operating in a scheme to establish mail and passenger air services from Ireland to Newfoundland, and these services will probably be in use within the next eighteen months. Imperial Airways and Pan-American Airways, who have a joint agreement for operating the route, are at present engaged on the preliminary investigations. The type of craft required is one capable of covering the range of about two thousand miles and of carrying apparatus designed to safeguard it from undue divergence from the route. Of the three machines under consideration for this purpose—the flying boat, the Mayo composite aircraft, and the land aeroplane—the last-named is thought to be the most suitable. It is probable that seaplanes, on the whole, will be employed on shorter routes, while landplanes, fitted with an extra number of engines, will be the machines more generally employed in the proposed new service. Before the service can be opened to the public it will be necessary to lessen the principal risk of divergence from the route owing to fuel limitation. Weather maps of the route are therefore being revised, and special stations are being built at the terminal, fitted with short-wave wireless sets for giving directional guidance to Atlantic aircraft. As an alternative to the Ireland-Newfoundland route, which may have to be closed when the weather is at its worst during the winter, a longer route by way of the Azores may be adopted. Main reliance for commercial services across the Atlantic, however, must be placed on the proposals for a Northern route. People are bound to use this trans-ocean air service, if not for the time it saves, then for the adventure of the thing. Mails will be carried. But, with all the developments in construction and navigation, we have not arrived at a point where we can honestly say that flying is safe. Under ordinary conditions—yes. But it is the unexpected element which causes disasters. It shakes the public's confidence in aircraft to hear that there were seventeen fatalities in the several smash-ups in England over the week-end. We shall continue to fly oceans, however, in spite of the risk—and until it is eliminated.

21 YEARS AGO TO-DAY...

The Heart of Britain By H. W. SEAMAN



The fatal voyage which shocked Britain. Kitchener (second from right) boards the Hampshire... to meet his death.

AS I remember—and you do, too, if you were here—it was a warm afternoon in early summer.

The first bee, the first butterfly, the sudden smell of melting asphalt, the first print frock—all these small, happy surprises were there to enjoy, if only we could have forgotten the dark, menacing background of war.

That coloured our lives—or robbed them of colour. It was our constant companion from the moment of each day's waking, before we could be glad that the day was lovely. Nothing then was so bright or sweet as God intended.

And yet, because something big happened to all of us that summer afternoon 21 years ago, all the little things we saw and heard are fixed for ever in our hearts and minds. The great event, instead of overwhelming all else, blotting it out, made it indelible.

Looking back now, we do not see that event as the war's towering mountain peak of tragedy. Indeed, it may even seem strange that the death of one great man, at a time when death and destruction were all about us, could have moved us so deeply.

"Kitchener is dead." Where were you when you first heard these words? Where were you that warm afternoon in 1916?

Too well you remember, I think. You will need no help from me to call back the picture and fill in every detail of it. Like everybody else in Britain, you were stunned by the news; yet in that moment your mind took in, with incredible clearness, with the fidelity of a photographic plate, all that you saw and heard.

And the twenty-first anniversary of Kitchener's death finds all this as vivid and meaningful as it was on the day it happened; ready to be recalled by the mention of a name.

CHANCE brought up the name of Kitchener an hour before I began to write this.

What particular set of circumstances worked to this end I do not know. We were about to have tea on a lawn, and the clatter of cups and the scent of newly-cut lawn grass may have brought back a similar afternoon 21 years ago.

"Where were you when you heard of Kitchener's death?" somebody asked, and all began to speak at once.

Everybody knew. Everybody remembered, and there was no vagueness in the memories. Each had a clear, distinct picture.

This was why, I think. The war had been going on for nearly two years, and, although its shadow had fallen on the lives of all people, there had never yet been a moment of doubt. Kitchener was at the helm, and victory at the end was inevitable.

And now had come this tremendous tragedy, to deal a bitter blow to Britain's hopes.

It was collapse. It was doom. It was the death of a god. It was as if the one sure earthly prop on which the nation leaned had been taken away, making ruin certain.

More sudden, less expected than any bad news of battle on sea or land, more than the loss of men, guns, ships, towns, this was the one unbelievable thing which could not happen.

These people were accustomed to receiving bad news. They were prepared to see enemy airships over their homes. They knew the horror of dark nights. These were incidents of war, and they were ready for them.

Even an invasion of England, though it would have alarmed them and stirred them to new action, would not have been so great, so incredible a surprise as the death of Kitchener.

I DO not think that I have exaggerated the state of public feeling at that time. Indeed, it is impossible to over-state the hold that the Kitchener legend had taken on the people of Great Britain.

Kitchener was the national hero, the one man on whom the nation relied. While he lived, defeat was impossible. That he could die while the nation needed him was unthinkable.

And on that warm afternoon of early summer Britain's heart stood still in grief for the lost leader, in fear of the future.

"Where were you when you heard that Kitchener was dead?" I asked a woman of 38.

"I was a typist in Manchester," she replied at once. "I had just come back to the office after lunch. If you asked me, I could even tell you what I had for lunch, what clothes I wore."

"A violinist in the street was playing 'You Made Me Love You; I Didn't Want to Do It.'"

"I was alone in the office, and I went to the window to look out. It was exactly ten minutes past three."

"There was a newsagent's shop across the street, and a news-

paper poster outside. I stared at the poster, and read it three times before I could take it in. It seemed unreal, fantastic. The words seemed to mean nothing at all.

"Kitchener drowned." Just that. For a long time I just looked at the words. Slowly I realised that they were real and that I was really there, leaning out of the window."

She put together all the details of the picture. The near-by church clock stood at a quarter past three. There was type-writer ink on her fingers and tears in her eyes. And the bottom had fallen out of the world.

She ran through the building and found the other offices empty. On the pavement in front of the door a man was reading a newspaper and four office girls were reading over his shoulder. She joined them.

"Is it true?" she asked breathlessly.

THAT is how the news of Kitchener's death came to one girl. How did it come to you?

One woman I know took her little boy in her arms and cried: "What will happen to daddy now? What will happen to all of us?" There must have been thousands who used these very words.

What would happen to us? They were asking that in millions of homes, in workshops, offices, munition factories, and in Whitehall. Women driving trams, women working in the hayfields, soldiers at the front, children in school, all aghast at this sudden stroke of Fate, stopped to wonder.

"Drowned" was the word that rang in everybody's ears. What was Kitchener doing at sea? We could not picture him there. He was the great land hero, bringer of victory in Egypt, the Sudan, South Africa, the Indian frontier, and now in the Great War.

Nobody had told us that he had gone on a mission to Russia. For all we knew, until the tragic moment when the news came of the loss of the cruiser Hampshire, with Kitchener and 800 men, he was at his post in Whitehall, and all was well with Britain.

The Russian steam roller had collapsed, the Royal Navy had lost many great ships in the battle of the Bight, bad news from many fronts had darkened our days.

But that was only what we had been warned to expect. Kitchener himself had foreseen at the beginning that it would be a long war. With him at the helm, all was certain to come right at the

His personal magnetism had raised Kitchener's Army, the 1,500,000 young fellows who had flocked to the colours in the first year of the war.

No such force had ever before been brought together anywhere in the world by voluntary enlistment.

Kitchener's name and fame had drawn them to the recruiting stations. "Your King and Country Need You," he had said, and a month after the outbreak of the war they were joining up at the rate of 35,000 a day—more than the recruiting officers could handle, more than the Government could equip.

There were so many that there was not enough khaki to make uniforms for them, so, until they went to

the front, they wore dark blue. "Kitchener Chaps," they called themselves proudly.

It will be hard to make clear to the new generation the spell that Kitchener cast on the imaginations of those who lived in the time when his name was magic.

Only those who remember it can realise what his death meant. But they realise it as vividly as on the day it happened.

The dramatic suddenness of the blow gave it crushing weight. Everything paused, and it seemed as if nothing could ever go on again. Time itself seemed to stand still.

There was actually a sudden fall in the production of munitions and other war material. Men laid down their tools. Wheels ceased to turn.

We know now that it was not the darkest hour of the Great War, but it seemed so. It was an hour of doubt, or bewilderment, even of faltering. You asked your friends what could come after this, and they could not find words for answer.

But in our hearts all of us knew that there could be only one answer. To find it we had first to find ourselves, to adjust ourselves to a new perspective, with the greatest figure absent.

Absent only in the flesh. His face still looked out from every recruiting stand in the Kingdom, and his message was still a living flame.

Slowly and sadly we picked up the threads. The words "Carry on," born in war-time, took on a new and fuller meaning. Kitchener had said, "Carry on!" And that was the message the whole nation now heard.

As the blow of his death had not broken us, nothing could. There was nothing ahead that could not be borne. Air-raids, butter queues, empty grates, unlighted streets, casualty lists, blood, mud, and horror could come, but the spirit that had brought Britain through nearly two years of war would carry us through to the end.

Once again we saw no other end than victory. After that tragic pause, though greater trials came, there was never a moment of doubt.

And worse than Kitchener had known did lie ahead. Within a few weeks the great battles of the Somme were raging, and tanks were in action for the first time. Hopes then raised were dashed. Failure and frustration might come often, but not despair.

The freezing horror of Kitchener's death was Fate's challenge.

(Continued on Page 5.)

6 FT. GIRL'S SPLIT-MIND SUICIDE

London, Apr. 26.

IRENE MILMORE, aged 22, the 6ft. London typist whose body was found in the Thames at Wapping, a fortnight after her disappearance, was a victim of a strange psychological condition known as "split personality."

"She had the impression that she might lose her reason," said the coroner at Stepney yesterday, returning a verdict of Suicide while of Unsound Mind.

"The disease from which she was suffering," he said, "was a condition of splitting of the mind, & I may so describe it, in which a person cannot reconcile two views of life."

The evidence given by her brother, Mr. G. E. Milmore, her friend, Police-Constable Henry Perkins, and Mr. Gerald Baker, at whose house at Dulwich she had recently been staying, revealed the strange mental battle which had been going on in the girl's mind.

Mr. Milmore said his sister had for six or seven weeks been attending hospital account of her nerves.

"She used to say things were hopeless," he said. "She saw two or three specialists, but she did not give them a chance. She was impatient and wanted things done at once."

Mr. Baker said that the girl feared she would become insane, but towards the end of her stay at his home she was much better.

Her dance partner and friend, P.C. Henry Perkins, said she seemed to be the best of spirits at the dance at Streatham when suddenly she left him, saying she would be back in a few minutes. She was not seen alive again.

UBTLE AILMENT

"Medical science is working to solve methods of treating cases like that of Miss Milmore," a Harley-treet psychiatrist said yesterday. "Women and girls are more prone to mental disturbance than men, and in a number of suicides otherwise quite normal girls it has been found that they were afflicted by the condition of split-mind, more commonly called split-personality."

"Very often the victims of this very puzzling mental ailment are persons of mental brilliance. The disintegration of the mind is very often brought about by shock or emotional strain. Elements which have lain dormant in the unconscious mind begin to erupt."

"A battle is begun between the conscious and the sub-conscious mind, and small problems of everyday life take on the significance of life and death decisions."

"It is one of the most subtle of all human ailments. The mind works doubly, each side of it to contrary purpose."



TO STUDY POLE WEATHER — Commander Clifford J. MacGregor, meteorologist of the Newark, N. J., airport weather bureau, with Mrs. MacGregor, aboard the schooner General Greely II, in which he plans to take a two-year trip to the North Pole. He hopes to obtain data essential to long-range weather forecasting.

AMERICAN INDUSTRY'S MOST PROFITABLE YEAR SINCE 1930 EARNINGS NEARLY \$80,000,000

New York.

American industry this year enjoyed the most profitable first quarter since 1930 despite higher wage and material costs, and increased taxes, a survey based on earnings statements of the first 63 reporting companies showed recently.

The organizations comprising all major branches of manufacturing, except automobiles, had combined net earnings of \$76,783,026, an increase of \$21,115,701, or 38.7 per cent, compared with the \$55,667,325 reported for the first 1936 quarter.

The reports indicated increased operating expenses largely had been offset by expansion in sales volume and the cutting down of per unit costs as a result of more modern equipment and more efficient management. Taxes continued to absorb an increasing portion of the operating revenues, with Social Security and

unemployment levies swelling payments.

Companies engaged in manufacture of the so-called heavy goods recorded greatest improvement. Iron and steel, building equipment, automotive parts, machine tool and oil enterprises showed profit gains ranging to as much as 47.1 per cent above the 1936 comparative. On the other hand, baking companies generally made a less favorable showing than last year, which may explain the recent price increases instituted by these organizations.

Only 11 of the 63 companies failed to show improvement in their earnings for the first quarter of 1937. However, all operated in the "black" this year whereas three of the companies reported net losses for the initial three months last year.

Several companies reported the best quarter in their history. Some had earnings in excess of the full year 1935. And still others recorded common stock earnings for the first time since the depression.

	First Quarter 1937	First Quarter 1936	Percentage
Acm Steel	1,094,941	391,853	179.4
Amer. Chicle	785,861	667,319	17.8
Amer. Tel. & Tel. (Parent Co.)	43,435,751	34,442,897	26.1
Caterpillar Tractor	2,773,269	1,936,779	43.2
Continental Baking	626,970	170,303	249.6
Industrial Rayon	464,874	520,315	10.7 (D)
Johns Manville	468,004	198,616	135.6
Kimberly Clark	1,021,918	176,704	478.1
Lehn & Fink	451,561	204,282	121.0
Libby-Owens-Ford Glass	128,886	190,524	32.4 (D)
Math. Alkali Wks.	2,020,985	1,998,967	1.2
Mead Corp. (12 Weeks)	477,051	289,692	64.7
Mullins Mfg.	550,716	155,201	258.6
Superheater Co.	143,587	117,837	21.9
Underwood Elliott Fisher	830,109	215,694	284.8
Union Oil California	1,405,432	828,661	69.6
United Fruit	2,200,000	400,000	450.0
U.S. Gypsum	3,396,000	2,650,000	28.2
Westinghouse E. & Mfg.	1,411,622	436,617	223.3
(D)—Decline.	5,341,512	3,732,454	43.1

FEDERAL PENAL COLONY FOR U.S.?

(By Carriett D. Horner)
United Press Staff Correspondent

Washington.

Congressional leader may investigate the feasibility of establishing a federal Penal Colony on some remote island where long-term prisoners and their families would live like pioneers, wrest their own livelihood from the land, the United Press learned.

(By Carriett D. Horner)

Chairman Hutton W. Sumners, D. Tex., of the House Judiciary Committee said that conference will determine whether his group will make the investigation this session, as requested in a resolution sponsored by Rep. Edward A. Kennedy, D., N.C.

The resolution calls for the committee to recommend legislation for putting the plan into effect if it finds that requiring convicts to live under frontier conditions would help develop them into useful members of society.

Kennedy said adoption of the plan should "put an effective damper on crime" because criminals would fear being exiled to work out their own existence far away from their homes and friends, with no chance of parole or escape.

RAT ISLANDS AS SITE
As a site for the colony, he suggested a far western group of the Aleutians, called the Rat Islands. More than 1,000 miles out in the Pacific from Alaska, the group includes four islands with an area of 1,000 square miles. They belong to the United States and are inhabited by a handful of fox ranchers.

Kennedy proposed that all federal prisoners sentenced to more than five years be sent to the colony. He said, the government might also cooperate with the states by accepting long-term state prisoners. He would permit the prisoners to take their families into exile if they desired.

Kennedy emphasized that his proposal did not contemplate the brutal system of punishment associated with the notorious "French Devil's Island."

It is quite possible that the colony could be made free of prisons and jails as such, he said. "The individuals sent there could have the same freedom to work out their existence as persons in a new land."

Only enough guards to maintain order and protect the convicts against viciousness among themselves should be on the island. Coast guard boats could patrol the islands to prevent escapes.

"The prisoners should be required to provide their own sustenance through their own endeavors, the United States assisting in the beginning through a minimum supply of foodstuff and other supplies as might be necessary in establishing the colony."

(By Frederick Othman)
United Press Staff Correspondent

Washington.

If Congress only would give the army \$150,000 it could bake biscuits at 65 miles an hour, boil beans bouncing over precipices, and fry eggs, not only on the run, but sunnyside up.

What the army wants, congress has revealed is the perambulating cook-stove invented by Dr. Frederick Schuyler of New York, who in turn wants the \$150,000 for his patent. After that the army figures it can build its own whiz-bang ranges for \$385 each, including especial non-bounce pans.

Testimony before the house military-affairs committee indicated the main trouble with our army is that every time it gets hungry it has to stop and cook its dinner. That's bad, particularly when the army is chasing the enemy, and more particularly if the latter is so scared it lost its appetite.

The evidence showed furthermore that if the enemy isn't hungry, nor scared, either, it can spot our army, hit it with a tank, and it cooks while negotiating the highest mountain. The army can stop to eat, or not, as it chooses.

Dr. Schuyler would end all this with his portable stove, which burns anything from gasoline to cord-wood, has no chimney, and cooks en route. Put his stove in an army tank, or some such, and it cooks while negotiating the roughest ground at Fort Knox, Ky.

The tracking device of the tractor jumped the teeth and they had to send out a service crew and salvage the tractor," he said. "But the meal was cooked just the same and the range came through undamaged and uninjured."

He didn't say what happened to the cooks, who bounced around with Dr. Schuyler's stove, but apparently they

RADIO BROADCAST

Dance Music From The
Hongkong Hotel
EMPIRE EXCHANGE

Radio Programme Broadcast by Z.B.W. on wavelengths of 355 metres (845 k.c.), 31.40 metres (9.52 m.c.s.).

12.30 p.m. Dance Music.
1 p.m. Time and Weather.
1.03 p.m. A Pianoforte Recital by Ellen Joyce.
1.20 p.m. "In a Fairy Realm" Suite (Kotzebey), played by Albert Keitel-bey's Concert Orchestra.
1.30 p.m. Reuter Press; Weather, Time and Announcements.
1.40 p.m. Variety.
2.15 p.m. Close Down.

5 p.m. A Relay of Dance Music from the Roof-Garden of the Hongkong Hotel.

6.30 p.m. A Recital by Jascha Heifetz (Violin) and Beniamino Gigli (Tenor).

1. Violin Solo—Caprice, Op. 1, No. 24 (Paganini); 2. Tenor Solos—Night in Venice (Camille), You are my life (Bece); 3. Violin Solo—Scherzo Tarantelle, Op. 16 (Wieniawski); 4. Tenor Solos—Torna a Surriento (de Curtis), Mattinata (Leoncavallo); 5. Violin Solos—Minuetto Nos. 1 and 2 (from Sonata No. 6—Bach), The Little Windmill (Couperin).

7 p.m. Gerald and His Orchestra. A World of Romance—Medley; Twenty-Five Years of Musical Comedy; Sea Shanties; Tangoland.

7.30 p.m. Stock Quotations and Hongkong Exchange Market Report.

7.35 p.m. Enigma Variations, Op. 36 (Elgar), Played by the B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra, Conducted by Adrian Boult.

8 p.m. Time, Weather and Announcements.
8.03 p.m. A Relay from the Po Hing Theatre (Chinese).

11 p.m. Close Down.
8.05-11 p.m. European Programme from Z.B.W. on a Frequency of 640 Kilocycles.

8.05 p.m. Leslie Hutchinson at the piano.

If you love me; Where am I? These foolish things; Lights out; Maybe I'm wrong again; Back to those happy days.

8.25 p.m. The B.B.C. Wireless Military Band.

The Black Domino—Overture (arr. Winterbottom); Vanity Fair—Overture (Fletcher); The Caliph of Baghdad (Blondieu)—Overture.

8.45 p.m. London—Empire Exchange. Points of view by travellers from the Dominions and the Colonies.

9 p.m. Unaccompanied Sonata No. 3 in C Major (Bach). Played by Yehudi Menuhin (Violin).

1st Movement—Adagio; 2nd Movement—Fugue; 3rd Movement—Largo; 4th Movement—Allegro assai.

9.25 p.m. "The Chocolate Soldier"—Vocal Gems (O. Strauss), Played by the Vocal Opera Company.

9.30 p.m. London—News and Announcements.

9.55 p.m. Pianoforte Medley by Charlie Kunz.

Charlie Kunz Piano Medley No. R.1; Charlie Kunz Piano Medley No. R.14; Piano Medley No. R.15; Piano Medley No. R.19.

10.15 p.m. London—Big Ben.

Dance Music

Fox-Trot—May I have the next Romance? Looking around corners for you, Head over heels, There's that look in your eyes again; Quick-Step—

I wasn't lying when I said I love you; Waltz—Oh, Mr. Man in the Moon; Fox-Trot—Let it be me, Weary; Waltz—Dancing in the frelight; Fox-Trot—I found a rosary; Quick-Step—

Margie; Fox-Trot—Avonlea; Show Fox-Trot—The Chapel in the moonlight; Waltz—Golden Heart.

11 p.m. Close Down.

DAVENTRY PROGRAMMES

The following wave-lengths and frequencies are used by Daventry:

Sign Frequency Wavelength
GSA 0.500 k.c. 49.2 metres
GSD 0.510 k.c. 49.0 metres
GSC 0.520 k.c. 48.8 metres
GSE 0.530 k.c. 48.6 metres
GSF 0.540 k.c. 48.4 metres
GSG 0.550 k.c. 48.2 metres
GSH 0.560 k.c. 48.0 metres
GSI 0.570 k.c. 47.8 metres
GSJ 0.580 k.c. 47.6 metres
GSK 0.590 k.c. 47.4 metres
GSL 0.600 k.c. 47.2 metres
GSM 0.610 k.c. 47.0 metres
GSO 0.620 k.c. 46.8 metres
GSP 0.630 k.c. 46.6 metres

Transmission 1

(G.S.B., G.S.O., G.S.G.)
1 p.m. Big Ben. Impressions of European Personalities—A Talk by Lady Blair.

1.15 p.m. The BBC Empire Orchestra.
2.25 p.m. The Kruger National Park.
2.35 p.m. The News and Announcements.

2.45 p.m. The BBC Presents the A.B.C.—Letter "G."

Transmission 2

(G.S.B., G.S.O., G.S.G.)
6.45 p.m. Big Ben. Haydn Heard and his Orchestra.

7.25 p.m. The BBC Welsh Orchestra.
8.15 p.m. Stop Dancing! A programme of very light music.

8.45 p.m. Empire Exchange. Points of view by travellers from the Dominions and the Colonies.

9 p.m. "Tunes Everybody Knows"—7. (Continued on Page 5.)

bounced carelessly and didn't get burnt. Maj. Gen. Henry Gilling, the quartermaster general testified it was a mighty fine stove. He said, in fact, it was worth what Dr. Schuyler could get for it. Then he called in Capt. George Harey, who tried it at Fort Benning, Ga.

The captain said the stove, while travelling licker-split cooked a fine meal of roast beef, gravy, string beans, mashed potatoes, rice and coffee, for 201.

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from the story by
RAFAEL SABATINI
with
NILS ASTHER
HUGH SINCLAIR
HAZEL TERRY
NOAH BEERY
DIRECTED BY
KARL GRUNE

UNITED ARTISTS

Thrilling Romantic Spectacular

MANNEQUINS WANTED— BY THE L.C.C.

MODELS FOR FASHION STUDENTS

Girls with a flair for wearing charming clothes will figure on the payroll of London County Council if a recommendation before the Education Committee to-day is adopted.

Professional mannequins are to be employed as soon as possible to serve as models in the fashion classes at the Central School of Arts and Crafts, Holborn.

One mannequin will be required for each of the four classes once a month, and the rate of pay will be one guinea an attendance.

Mr. H. G. Murphy, principal of the school, said to a reporter.

"We have found ordinary models adequate for our historical dress classes, but when it comes to modern fashions we feel our students should have the opportunity to draw from models who can wear clothes 'with a difference.'"

THAT SPECIAL POSE

"The additional expense will be more than justified by our having the real article."

"The ordinary model, however perfect her figure, does not possess the mannequin's curious sort of pose and special talent for showing off a dress."

"It is our policy to link up our



SYMPATHY FROM IL DUCE — In this paternal gesture Premier Mussolini, of Italy bestows a pat on the cheek of the son of the late General Magliocco, killed in action with the air forces in Ethiopia. The lad was presented a medal for valour, awarded by Il Duce in memory of the father.

classes with the industry concerned, and make it impossible for anyone to say that our students' knowledge is only theoretical.

"In the dress trade, buyers have a distinct convention for fashion drawing and won't look at anything unless the convention is observed."

AUSTRALIA ECLIPSED BY U. S. IN DAVIS CUP

Lose First Three Matches: America In Zone Final

BUDGE & MAKO WIN THE DOUBLES

Description Of Games

Forest Hills, May 30.

UNITED States to-day beat Australia in the American zone final of the Davis Cup, winning the first two singles and the doubles, without conceding a set in either match.

The Americans gained a surprising triumph. The tie was expected to be very closely contested. But the Americans rose grandly to the occasion on the opening day, Donald Budge beating Jack Crawford in straight sets and little Bryan Grant, famous for his powers of retrieving, defeating John Bromwich, the "freak" player, who, however, in this match, indulged in straight forward technique.

To-day the Americans clinched the issue when Budge and Gene Mako overcame Crawford and McGrath in the doubles, three sets only being necessary for a verdict.

Australia had one slice of bad luck. McGrath was unwell on Saturday and when he played to-day he was nursing a tender hand.

McGrath played courageously, but he was poorly supported by Crawford, who did not seem to have recovered from his singles defeat, says a Reuter message.

The Australians fought doggedly and played four deuce points in the tenth game of the third set to draw level at five-all and actually led 6-5.

Thereafter, however, Budge and Mako were supreme and Mako made the winning hit for the Americans to take the match at 7-5, 6-1, 8-6.

QUIST INSPIRED

Australia was sorely handicapped on Saturday by the inability of Adrien Quist to play. Quist was reported physically unfit and it fell to the youthful shoulders of John Bromwich to assume important responsibilities.

Bromwich played very finely against an inspired opponent, who returned practically everything. In the second set, Bromwich lured Grant into mistakes by lobbing high and deep and was thus able to carry the score to five-all. But after this Grant wore down his young adversary with some heart-breaking returns and Bromwich finally became exasperated and caved in.

Jack Crawford was at the mercy of Donald Budge from the outset of their match. Only during a brief period in the second set did the Australian look like making a fight for it. He could not withstand Budge's deep and fast drives, and he was equally disconcerted by the American's beautifully concealed drop shots.

Crawford's final, but despairing effort was to save three successive match points by means of super shots, but his defeat was indicated in the first set.

The full scores of the three matches were as follows:

SINGLES

D. Budge (U.S.) beat J. Crawford (Australia) 6-1, 6-3, 6-2;

Bryan M. Grant (U.S.) beat J. Bromwich (Australia) 6-2, 7-5, 6-1

DOUBLES

D. Budge and G. Mako (U.S.) beat J. Crawford and V. McGrath (Australia) 7-5, 6-1, 8-6.—Reuter.

Italy Beats Norway At Soccer

Oslo, May 28.

An international football match played here between representative teams of Italy and Norway resulted in a victory for the Italian team by three goals to nil.

The defeat of the Norwegian eleven had been expected by the majority of local football experts since the Italian national team, which is largely composed of professionals, is regarded as one of the strongest combinations in Europe.

AUSTIN OUT OF FORM IN FINAL

Well Beaten By Henkel

Paris, May 30.

H. W. Austin, Britain's leading tennis player, whose brilliant form throughout the week had made him a prime favourite to win the French national singles championship, to-day gave a disappointing show against Henkel, the German Davis Cup exponent, in the final, losing by scores of 6-1, 6-4, 6-3.

Up to this stage, Austin had dropped only one set in the championship, beating Christian Bousais of France by three sets to one in the semi-final.

To-day Henkel indulged in perfect drop shots, lobs and passing drives, and was visibly quicker about the court.

Austin, took a two-love lead in the second set, and then advanced to 3-2, but the German recovered finely to lead 4-3.

Austin, by means of a brilliant spurt pulled up to four-all, but thereafter was thoroughly disappointing, and conceded the match with surprisingly little opposition.

Mdm. Sperling proved too good for Mdm. Mathieu in the final of the women's singles championship, winning the first set at 6-2, and the second at 6-4.—Reuter.

K.C.C. Tennis

Good Win For Sargent And Monks In Men's Doubles

The week-end rain served to upset the programme arranged in the K.C.C. tennis tournament, and only one match was played.

Yesterday Rev. C. B. R. Sargent and B. Monks (rec. 15) beat G. Bodiker and S. A. Gray (owe 30) in the first round of the men's handicap doubles.

The result was something of a surprise, but the steady play of Sargent and Monks, together with the difference in handicap, enabled them to get through in straight sets of 6-4, 6-4.

The winners led three-love in the first set, but were pulled back to three-all. However Sargent and Monks then held service until 5-4, when they managed to break through Bodiker's service.

The losers were trailing 2-5 in the second set, but recovered to 4-5, only to see Gray concede service after four deuce points had been played.

The winners now meet F. Grose and W. C. Hung (owe 30) in the second round.

LEAGUE TENNIS TO-DAY

Mixed Doubles Programme

(By "Veritas")

The early-morning weather conditions did not look at all encouraging for the opening of the Hongkong tennis league season which is scheduled for this afternoon. However, there were indications of an improvement and it is to be hoped that the skies will clear sufficiently to permit the first mixed doubles programme to be played.

The most interesting point about to-day's game will be to discover the respective playing strength of the U.S.R.C. and the champions, Chinese Recreation Club.

Although during last week it was stated that the C.R.C. had got to find a full team, I understand that actually the club has a team together, but that it does not intend to reveal the personnel before to-day's match.

Perhaps this means that C.R.C. have some surprises up their sleeves. But why all the secrecy?

Whatever the composition of the side, I think U.S.R.C. will win as they are fairly certain to possess stronger lady players.

K.C.C. first and second teams meet, and the seniors should win quite comfortably. It is expected that the second string will turn out as follows: G. C. Burnett and Miss V. Bradbury, G. Clarke and Mrs. Knight, W. M. Gillies and Mrs. Kew.

To-morrow, the "A" Division start their programme, the two most interesting matches being "Recreio" versus South China at Recreio and K.C.C. against Indian Recreation Club.

It will also be instructive to note how the Cricket Club fares against Chinese Recreation Club, though the Caus. may Bay team should win despite the loss of the Tsui brothers and Paul Kong.

The University are at home to U.S.R.C., but I doubt very much whether they can stop the Services from taking both points.

Here is the week's programme.

TO-DAY

MIXED DOUBLES

U.S.R.C. v. C.R.C.
K.C.C. (1) v. K.C.C. (2)

TUESDAY

"A" DIVISION

H.K.U.T.C. v. U.S.R.C.
H.K.C.C. v. C.R.C.
Recreio v. S.C.A.A.
K.C.C. v. I.R.C.

WEDNESDAY

"B" DIVISION

H.K.U.T.C. v. C.R.C.
H.K.C.C. v. C.C.C.
H.K.C.C. v. S.C.A.A.
C.S.C.C. v. K.C.C.

THURSDAY

"C" DIVISION

A.T.C. v. C.R.C. (1)
K.T.C.C.A. v. C.R.C. (2)
H.K.C.C. v. C.C.C.
Recreio v. S.C.A.A.
R.S.C. v. K.C.C.

FRIDAY

"D" DIVISION

A.T.C. v. C.R.C.
P.T.C. v. C.C.C.
H.K.C.C. v. S.C.A.A.
H.K.C.C. v. K.C.C.
S.C.A.A. v. C.B.A.

AMERICAN WINS

British Amateur Golf Championship

Sandwich, May 29.

Robert Sweeney, Jr., an American living in London, to-day defeated Lionel Munn of Ireland by three up and two to play, in the final of the British Amateur Golf Championship just concluded here.—United Press.



New study of Leslie Ames, England and Kent county cricketer, who has been in good batting form so far this season. Against Worcestershire he hit 201 and 44, both times not out; and on Saturday against Leicestershire, he scored 182.

TWO H.M.S. SUFFOLK BOXERS BEATEN IN SHANGHAI

BAINBRIDGE SAVED BY BELL THEN KNOCKED-OUT

Shanghai, May 29.

Cheated of a knock-out in the very first round by the sound of the bell Andre Shelaef "The Boy Wonder" from up north stopped Seaman Ron Bainbridge of the H.M.S. Suffolk early in the second term of the ten round main event at the Candrome Gardens last night. Although expecting a short fight with two heavy hitters in the ring the crowd at first appeared stunned at the abrupt finish of the bout and then let out with a terrific yell acclaiming the new sensation.

A sensation he certainly is for he out-boxed and out-punched a good man in Bainbridge, and from his display last night should not find much opposition from any of the other local welterweights.

Short but well made, the seventeen-year-old Russian youngster showed speed and terrific hitting power especially with his right, and in spite of the British sailor's reputation, waded into his opponent from the opening bell to start the sparks flying.

BAINBRIDGE CHANGES STYLE

The Suffolk tar rather lost his head and threw science to the wind trying to out-punch his rival in a toe to toe battle. This suited the northern champion and enabled him to get in some of his deadly rights that soon brought disaster in their wake.

Bainbridge although taller and with the longer reach, gave away 4 lb. to his smaller opponent, and after his sensational four round victory over the muscular Kostin Levenchenko was expected to use his greater ringcraft to gain a victory over the harder hitting Russian. But in a fighting mood and perhaps over confident he ran right into trouble by fighting in exactly the way the Russian wanted it.

Andre Shelaef climbed into the ring first and was soon joined by Bainbridge. Both received an enthusiastic welcome. The announcer gave the Russian's weight at 143 lb. and Bainbridge's at 130. The British tar appeared the more rugged as compared to the mere boy opposite him.

TOE TO TOE BATTLE

Shelaef shot his left out repeatedly and was on the aggressive, but the British tar was only waiting for an opening. Bainbridge suddenly lashed out with both hands but was met by the Russian lad and a toe to toe battle ensued. Suddenly the Briton went down from a terrific right to the side of the head. Bainbridge at first tried desperately to rise but collapsed and was saved from being counted out by the timely sound of the bell.

The seconds worked quickly on Bainbridge trying to revive him but when the gong went for the next round the British sailor was still in a dazed state. Shelaef landed a few

COMPSTON BLOWN OFF TEE

A Way Of Golf Curiosities

Archie Compston, one of golf's biggest men, was blown off his feet, balls were blown off tees, many more were carried out of bounds—one into a chicken run—and the Heathcote Club's new Coronation flag was hoisted hauled down and an old one substituted during the rule in which the first round of the Dunlop-Southport Golf Tournament was played at Southport recently.

Many of Britain's most distinguished professionals had their scores blown into the high seventies and eighties.

At the windiest hole, the ninth, sixes and sevens were general, and J. Bullantine, of Moorstown, had three drives carried out of bounds. J. J. Taylor, at the 15th, had his ball blown on to the 16th teeing ground, on the other side of the road, and was "stymied" by a lamp-post.

Many famous players found themselves quite unable to approach a score of level fours. Several, including Alfred Perry, a former Open champion, and Ernest Whitecombe, took over 80.

DOG SEIZES BALL

There were also two curious incidents not due to the gale. J. Hurgrave, the Fleetwood assistant, was about to play his tee-shot when a small dog ran off with the ball. W. H. Green, the Tynemouth professional, had a five marked on his card at the tenth hole. Later he realised that he had only taken four. He approached the committee, who allowed his request for an alteration. On reference by telephone to St. Andrews, however, a representative of the Rules of Golf Committee emphasised that a card, once having been signed and handed in, must stand.

7 BROTHERS IN SAME CRICKET XI

(By John Macadam)

Let me introduce you to the Cruikshanks, all seven of them. Ronald, Eric, Gerald, Wilfred, Geoffrey, David and—George—are their baptismal names. All brothers, all schoolmasters, and all sportsmen! Hertford is their home town, and if any other town or any other family can produce such an example of affiliated athletic ability I shall be surprised.

The Cruikshanks, through this column, challenge any seven brothers in this or any other country at cricket and football. To my mind they are on a good thing.

Ronald, Gerald, and Eric have all played for Middlesex County colts. Gerald finished with a batting average of 112. On a tour last year he knocked out 200 not out against Jesus College, Cambridge.

Geoffrey is the only Hertford townsman who has earned a place in the Hertfordshire County eleven for the past twenty-five years.

The others have all played for first-class amateur clubs in the Home Counties. Geoffrey's average for the past five seasons has always exceeded 1,500 runs and 100 wickets.

Each year the brothers make a

From Tee To Padre's Pocket

J. Bond, professional to the West Lancashire Ladies' Golf Club, played a tee-shot at the fifteenth hole at Hesketh, Southport, during the £1,000 golf tournament and the ball dropped straight into the jacket pocket of a priest, who was among the spectators. The padre laughingly retrieved the ball, which Bond dropped in accordance with the rules, pitched dead and obtained a par three.

DREW IS FASTER THAN OWENS

COACH MAKES COMPARISONS

London. Howard Drew, the American sprinter who clocked 9.7/5 seconds for 100 yards in 1933, could beat Jesse Owens, the 1936 triple Olympic winner, over 100 yards is the opinion of Lawson Robertson, the famous American coach. Robertson goes on to say that many American authorities believe that Bernie Wefers of New York, was the best sprinter ever developed in America.

"Others," he said, "think that Harry Hutchinson, the Englishman who ran 100 yards in 9.4 seconds, 132 yards in 12 seconds and 300 yards in 3 seconds in the early '80's thereabouts was the greatest sprinter the world has ever known. He was never beaten in a scratch race."

A "CHAMPIONS' FIELD"

"If the following could be lined up for a sprint—Arthur Duffy (9.3/5 secs.), James Rector (9.2/5, 1908) and Howard Drew with 9.3/5 in 1926; together with Eddie Tolan, Ralph Betancourt, and Jesse Owens—I believe that Duffy, Rector and Drew would surely lead the field for the first 60 or 70 yards.

Tolan and Metcalfe would undoubtedly overtake them if the race was 100 metres. Owens, if he knew how to get off his mark, or had one of his rare and good starts, might be adjudged the winner. However he would have to reckon with Drew, who was a stylist and a capable finisher."

After seeing Drew win a semi-final 100 metres at Stockholm in 1912 by 10 yards and then break down with a pulled tendon it is difficult to picture any of the others leading him to the tape in 100 yards."

OWENS EFFORTLESS

"At 100 metres, I believe that it would be a toss-up between Tolan, Owens, Metcalfe and Drew."

"If this mythical race were run at 220 yards or 200 metres we should have to inject Charlie Borah into the picture with Metcalfe, Tolan, Wefers and Owens."

Tolan could run the curve like nobody else, but Owens' performance in winning the 200 metres at Berlin in 20.7/10 seconds make him stand out by a couple of yards. When under way and in full stride Owens is the perfection of effortless locomotion. I believe that he could go still farther and at least equal, if not surpass, the 400 metres or 440 yards record."

tour of the West Country, playing teams like Gloucestershire Gypsies, Gentlemen of Worcester, Cheltenham, Cardiff, and Gloucester. The team is generally made up with four other schoolmaster friends.

Tottenham Players Refuse £1 Wage Cut

SIX Tottenham Hotspur players have so far declined to sign for next year on the terms offered by the club. They are George Hunt, England centre forward; Rowe, centre half; Bill Hall, inside forward; Grice, wing half; Howe, half-back or forward; and Fulwood, back (writes Stanley Halley).

The cause of the unrest, except in the case of Fulwood, is a reduction of £1 per week in the wages of these players while they are second-team men. Instead of being offered £8 per week in the winter and £6 a week in the summer, they have been offered £7 for winter service. The £6 summer wages stand.

Several young 'Spurs who put up a good performance in the first team during the past season have had their wages increased to the maximum.

"Several of our star players have been off form," an official said to me. "This will act as an incentive. We have reduced their wages, as is perfectly normal in the case of men losing their first-team places and becoming reserves."

Fulwood is the only player of the six whose wages have not

been reduced. He has been offered existing terms for next season. It is expected he will sign soon. "Spurs, I understand officially, have no intention of rescinding their decision with regard to the terms offered to these players."

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"ARBITER" SELECTS BRITAIN'S STRONGEST SOCCER TEAM TO BEAT THE WORLD

KENT COLT MAY EARN FIRST TEAM PLACE



C. COLE, Kent's young fast-medium bowler, practising at the St. Lawrence ground, Canterbury, for a wicket-taking season in the first team. County Officials think he will earn a regular place in the team. Kent opened their season against Glamorgan at Cardiff.

EMPIRE GAMES

British Athlete Wants To Represent H.K.

An opportunity has been presented for Hongkong to have representation in the British Empire Games to be held early next year in Sydney.

R. S. Dixon, well-known British International athlete, at present in Canton acting as Honorary physical training coach to the Chinese Amateur Athletic Federation, has written to the S. C. M. Post expressing his desire to take part in the Games under the Colony banner. He is leaving Canton in a few weeks and intends staying here for a while before going north again, during which time he hopes to get in touch with the proper authorities. At present he can be communicated with at the Kwangtung Provincial Junior College of Physical Education, Tin Tung Road, Canton.

Dixon has taken part in International competition for seven years, during which he has represented Canada at the 1932 Olympics and the 1934 British Empire Games. In 1935 he suffered an injury to his arm which put him out of the 1936 Olympics in Germany. It was to rest this arm that he came back to the East after an absence of six years.

He specialises in the Javelin Throw, which he won in the 1934 Empire Games, and the shot and discus, and it is in these that he would like to represent Hongkong.

SOUTH CHINA TO TOUR

It is understood that the South China Athletic Association have accepted the invitation of the Chinese Athletic Association of Batavia, to send a football team to Java, and permission has been obtained from the Hongkong Football Association.

According to present arrangements, 19 players in all will make the trip, under the management of Mr. Lim Chung-ho. The team is expected to leave on June 16, and will play matches en route at Saigon, Bangkok and Singapore.

ULSTERS BEATEN
Manila, May 30.
In their last match in the Philippines to-day the Royal Ulster Rifles were beaten by All Manila, six goals to three.
The Ulsters will leave for Hongkong on Wednesday.—*Reuter*.

BOWLS TOURNAMENT GAMES IN RINKS CHAMPIONSHIP MANY POSTPONED

Only four Bowls, rinks championship, matches were played yesterday. Two were postponed because of rain.

A strong Craigengower combination consisting of K.M. Omar, A.A. Razack, A.M. Omar and U.M. Omar (skip), beat a rink led by A.W. Grimmit with S. Eccleshall, E.W. Simmonds and R.P. Phillips. Scores were 19 to 15.

I.R.C. MATCH

The game at the Indian Recreation Club resulted in an easy victory for D. W. Waterton, J. L. Tetley, V. Petherick and T. Armstrong over Messrs. L. A. Collyer, J. Gellatly, J. A.R. Selby and J.F. McGowan. The winning rink won 14 of the 21 heads. At the 13th both were equal. Thereafter the winners gained almost every head and scored 20 to 14.

KOWLOON MATCHES

Although four matches were arranged on the mainland only two were played due to the sodden greens.

In both matches extra heads had to be played. On the Kowloon C.C. green, W. Mair's rink, comprising W. Glendinning, J. C. Fender and E. G. Post went down to L. J. Silva, L. F. Silva, F. V. V. Ribeiro and H. A. Alves (skip) 22 to 10. The match was closely contested, the lead being taken in turn. After the last head the score was level, necessitating an extra head in which the Ribeiro rink obtained three shots. On the 19th head the score was 14-14, but in the following Alves' rink obtained a five.

With such a lead and only one more head to go, the odds were strongly in favour of the Ribeiro rink, but the Mair, drew level. Rules were then looked up to see whether an extra head should be played or the match replayed but no regulation was found.

A similar position was experienced at Kowloon Dock where J. Watson, C. B. Hoeking, R. G. Craig and A. Hyde-Lay (skip) defeated C. G. Silva's rink, comprising C. M. Silva, F. X. Soares and C. E. Marques. The result was in doubt throughout and after the last head the score was 14-14. In the extra head, Hyde-Lay's rink scored one.

Players Drawn From England, Scotland And Wales

By Arbiter (Frank M. Carruthers)

I have been asked to nominate Britain's best players and blend them in a team to oppose the world.

Some day the authorities will probably be called upon to do this, for an official match against a combined European force may well come about within the time of most of us.

Meanwhile I approach it with considerable doubt. Many factors have to be taken into account.

Is the test to be international or club form? And there is no assurance that in mingling players of different nationalities in a side they would retain their distinction.

Wales are champions to-day not because of the individual superiority of their players. Their triumph was due to a pooling of ability inspired by national fervour.

Would Scotsmen be as dominating without the urge of the Hampden roar?

CLUB SIDE BETTER?

After a recent match in Glasgow the question occurred: Would Manchester City, the new prospective champions, have made a better show than England's side drawn from the four corners of the game? I will guarantee that they would not have left those gaping holes in the defence through which Scotland raced to victory.

In picking a British team I intend to use all the knowledge I have gained in watching over sixty matches since last August. At the same time, in my judgment of the Scotsmen and Irishmen, I am bound to depend mainly on what I have seen in representative games. This is my choice:

Dawson (Rangers and Scotland),

Male (Arsenal and England),

Barkas (Manchester City and England),

Thomson (Sunderland and Scotland),

Griffiths (Aston Villa and Wales),

Brown (Rangers and Scotland),

Matthews (Stoke and England),

Doherty (Manchester City and Ireland),

Drake (Arsenal and England),

Jones (Wolverhampton Wanderers and Wales),

Baslin (Arsenal and England).

My choice of Dawson for goal is influenced by the fact that in half a dozen matches I have not seen him make a mistake. There is, too, the mark of class in all his movements. But the goalkeeper who has impressed me most is Cumming, whom Middlesbrough brought from Arbroath at the beginning of the season unheralded and unsung—but at a cost which proclaimed his work unless he had been grievously misjudged.

TWO FINE BACKS

I do not think the claims of Male and Barkas to the back positions can be seriously challenged. They are players of much the same type with a quick-working positional sense and restraint and judgment in a tackle.

England has had great left backs during the past ten years, and I have thought that Haggood, the successor to Blenkinsop, was dropped too soon. But his misfortune has given Barkas a belated opportunity, and against Scotland the Manchester City man attained a higher cultured scientific standard than any other man since Clay. I always think of the old Tottenham Hotspur player, despite his lack of pace, as the best back I have seen.

Right half is the most troublesome of all the positions to fill. Massie is the obvious claimant, but his defence seems to have weakened. Britton, too, is essentially a ball player, and the man best fitted to combine all the duties of wing-half play is Thomson.

Griffiths I choose for the centre entirely on his form for Wales. Throughout his career he has been the big match player. Another centre half who is quickly coming to the front is Oakes, of Charlton, and next season I think he may get his place in the England team.

Brown retains his supremacy among left halves, but it is only by a slender margin. Already he has a stout challenger in Sunderland's workman, McNab.

Matthews stands alone as the most talented of the outside rights. By his swerve and deft touches he reminds me of Dimmock. I have selected Doherty, who has at last come to the fullness of his powers, in preference to Walker, on the ground that he can make his own play better than the Scotsman.

When I have seen Walker his success has come only when the game has been running with his side and he has been allowed room in which to manoeuvre. Perhaps I have been unfortunate, but if I were in his position I should be content to remain at home, fearing that in the hurly-burly of English football I should miss the freedom which the Scottish forward enjoys.

MASTERFUL

Drake would be my centre forward because of his masterful penetrative power. Other centre forwards are clever, notably Frank O'Donnell, but they have not the same disturbing influence on the opposition. The English selectors spent nearly two hours in picking the left wing for last Saturday's match, and with

all the four countries to pick from they would still have difficulty in coming to a decision. The three from whom they might choose the inside men are Jones, Westwood, and Napier. I would select Jones in the belief that he has the best qualifications in a team sense.

I have picked Baslin as the outside left, because I regard him as the greatest of all modern forwards. Recent form, perhaps, does not confirm this, but how can one judge after the way in which he has been switched from position to position, and I would never leave him out of any team. At the same time, young Johnson, of Stoke, though a little lacking in finesse, is up to international standard.

Another Big Innings By Ames

London, May 29.
The clash at Chesterfield between last year's champions, Derby, and Yorkshire, the team which has won the County Championship the greatest number of times, is the feature of the cricket programme now in progress. At close of play Derby had scored 248 in their first innings, of which Townsend had 86, and Yorkshire had two wickets down for 64.

Other close of play scores are:
Kent, 420 (Ames 162); Leicester 29 for no wicket.

Northants, 101; Somerset, 182 for 4 wickets.

Essex, 247 (N. Vere-Hodge 100 not out); Middlesex 137 for 4.

Sussex, 324; Surrey 62 for one.

Glamorgan 108; Warwick 98 for 3.

Not's, 301 for 8 vs. Gloucester.

Friendly Games
Army, 265; Cambridge 80 for three wickets.

Oxford, 420; Free Foresters 19 for none.

New Zealanders, 272 for 9 vs. Lancashire.—*Reuter*.

ATLANTIC COINCIDENCE

Los Angeles, May 30.
When they recorded 14ft. 11in. in a pole vault to-day, Earle Meadows and Bill Sefton, both of the University of Southern California, broke their own world record and staged an athletic coincidence.

On May 8, in an athletic encounter with Stanford University, Sefton and Meadows tied in the pole vault at 14ft 8 1/2-in which broke Sefton's record of 14ft 7 3/8-in. To-day's figures were recorded in an attempt by the friendly rivals to establish superiority. Sefton registered 14ft 11in with his first attempt and Meadows equalled it with his third.—*Reuter*.



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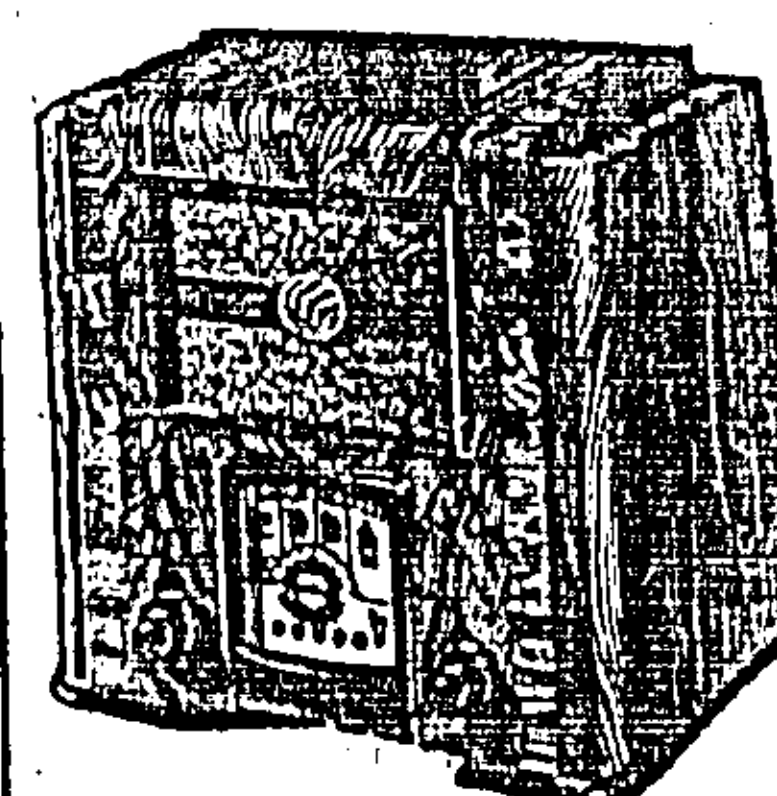
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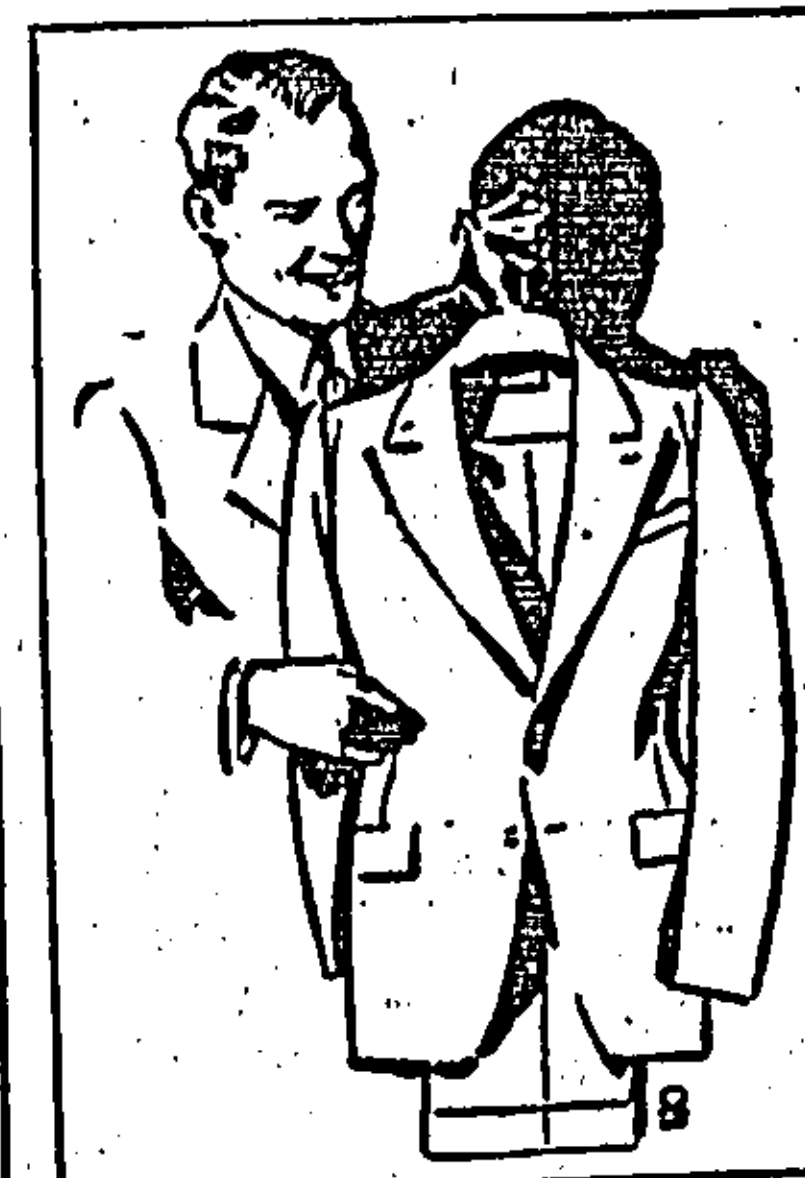
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Their Majesties the King and Queen with Princess Elizabeth at Richmond Horse Show.

His Life As Duke Of York

ON June 9 King George VI will officially celebrate his birthday. He was born on December 14, 1895, at York Cottage, Sandringham. He married, thirteen years ago, Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon. Princess Elizabeth, their first child, was born three years later, in 1926, and Princess Margaret Rose, their second daughter, in 1930.

When he was fourteen, he went to Osborne to learn to be a sailor, passed on to the Royal Naval College at Dartmouth, and was gazetted midshipman in September, 1913.

At the end of 1917, he joined the naval arm of the Royal Air Force, went to the Western Front in October, 1918, qualified as a pilot, and eventually became wing-commander. He also saw war service during the Battle of Jutland.

He had now been sailor and airman. In October, 1919, he became a student. He entered Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took a shortened course of civics, economics, and history.

In 1920 he was created Duke of York, and began to play his part in the public service.

A bad stammer made it hard for him always to speak clearly. He would write out his speeches in advance, with blank spaces in front of the words which he knew would give him trouble. He could be seen to pause on coming to one of these hurdles in order to compose himself to take it.

With expert advice and assistance, he set himself to conquer this nervous affection, and he eventually overcame it. He now speaks quite clearly and confidently.

He has in his public life associated himself with three causes—industrial welfare, road safety, and playing fields.

He became president of the Industrial Welfare Society, whose purpose he himself defined as "to bring about a revival of that spirit of industrial comradeship which has taken hold of masters and men in the past, and to restore gradually the old sentiments of friendship which existed many years ago between employer and employee."

As its president, the new King has done much to acquaint himself with the conditions under which men work in factories, mines, and workshops.

He took an interest in safety on the roads long before that was recognised as a national problem.

He has given consistent support to the National Safety First Association. One of his remarks to the Association—"Cultivate a spirit of good fellowship on the road"—led to the founding of a special section of the Association called "The Road Fellowship League."

But of these three activities of his, much the best known to the public is his work as President of the National Playing Fields Association.

social, on behalf of which he has been very active.

The Association exists to stimulate the provision of playing fields for children, especially where the only alternative is cramped play in streets, which each year become more dangerous as the volume and speed of traffic increases.

Out of the Duke's interest in industrial welfare and in playing fields in congested areas was born an idea which took formal shape, and now wins world-wide attention, as the "Duke of York's Camp."

Each year, under his guidance, four hundred boys meet for a camp on Romney Marsh, where they play games, and in the evenings join in singing songs round the fire.

The boys come two each from a hundred public schools and two each from the employees of a hundred industrial firms.

In shorts and a shirt, the Duke always mixed naturally and happily in the life of the camp.

The Duke and Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon met first at Glamis, in the Grampian Hills, the ancestral seat of her family.

Their life together, since their marriage in 1923, has been one of great happiness.

The tour which the new King made to Australia and New Zealand in 1927 lasted six months and was an experience which left its mark upon his character.

The chief purpose of the tour was to inaugurate the Parliament buildings at the new Commonwealth centre—Canberra.

In his public utterances the new King sounded again and again the note of co-operation as the unifying principle, both for the Empire itself and for each unit of the Empire.

"We are all members of one family," he said once, "whose interests are inseparably bound up with one another, possessing the same traditions, animated by the same ideals, imbued with the same faith. That is the message I would bring."

FROM HIS SPEECHES

ON many occasions King George VI. has shown an understanding of social needs. Thus he has said:—

"The spirit of co-operation is vital. It is needed between the nations of the Empire and, indeed, all nations of the world so that they may plan their efforts for mutual advantage."

"We cannot be content while there is still such a tragic volume of unemployment and of unprofitable production in the Empire."

"We all know that there has been a definite advance in conditions prevailing in workshop and factory, and a definite shortening of the hours of employment, thus giving to our employed population the benefit of increased leisure."

"But the question facing us now is to what use is such leisure being put?"

"Industrial welfare is now so closely identified with good management that it is difficult to say where the one ends and the other begins."

"This attitude reflects growing consideration for the worker and a realisation that on his well-being and contentedness depends the success of any enterprise."

The Rulers of Our Empire

by W. IVOR JENNINGS

Reader in English Law at the University of London.

WITH the coronation of King George VI fulfilled, the difficulties of the past few months will have been overcome, and in due course forgotten by all except the constitutional historians.

Our regret at the abdication of one who promised to be an able monarch is offset by the knowledge that the Royal Family has been able to produce a successor capable of carrying on the best traditions of our monarchy.

The constitutional function of our Kings is essentially mediatory. They are not expected to have policies of their own. Policy is provided by the Government for the time being.

In the exercise of those few powers which imply a personal decision, such as the appointment of a new Prime Minister, their purpose is only to secure the orderly progress of democratic government.

They are above party, and they accept the consequences of the party system.

★ ★

THE occasions for the exercise of a personal discretion are, however, rare. On normal political questions they are consulted by the Government; they can, out of the plenitude of their experience, advise the Government because they are above and beyond the normal party strife; they must in the last resort accept the advice that is tendered to them.

Yet the political functions of monarchy are comparatively unimportant. Their influence is of a different order. They supply the most important element of unity in a nation that is necessarily divided on political issues.

One can serve the King and yet oppose the Government, because the King is simply the representative of the nation.

Patriotism—in its true sense—means only the desire and the intention to serve the people.

The Duke provides an intelligible focus for that patriotism, which has nothing of jingoism, nothing of antagonism to other peoples, nothing of superiority of one race over another or of one nation over another.

★ ★

MOREOVER, the growth of the Dominions to nationhood and their political independence of the United Kingdom demand that there shall be some symbol of the unity of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

The King is that symbol. A Dominion that glories in its independence can yet render allegiance to the Crown.

The essential function of the King is thus to provide unity. He must secure the respect not merely of all the people of one nation, but

of all the peoples of seven nations. He operates in the full blaze of publicity and must so act that that respect is perpetuated.

George V was a supremely successful monarch, not because of any peculiar intellectual attainments, but because he was sound in judgment, loyal to his peoples as they were loyal to him, able and willing to share their hopes and their fears.

He was the best type of ordinary man, doing his duty as it came to him, careful in all his actions.

The new King is much like his father. The parallel is, in fact, amazing.

★ ★

GEORGE V, too, was Duke of York and the second son of his father.

Both were trained as sailors. Whether it is necessary that future monarchs should be trained in the Royal Forces is a question that one would like to see discussed.

It is, of course, necessary that the loyalty of the Services should be absolute; for loyalty to the King means loyalty to the Government for the time being. Kings, too, should study all the problems of government, and military problems are no doubt of some importance.

The new King has not, however, followed a narrow professional course. Though he was present as a sub-lieutenant at the Battle of Jutland and was mentioned in dispatches, he subsequently served with the Royal Air Force and suffered some of the tribulations of the ordinary man in the marshes of Flanders and the holocaust of the great battles.

With the end of the war, however, his professional service came to an end. Like many of his future subjects, he turned his attention to the problems of the new world. He proceeded to Cambridge to study history, economics and political science.

These are subjects for statesmen to study. They induced in him an interest in social problems, in the condition of the people, which has never since failed him.

★ ★

LIKE his father, the other Duke of York who became a sailor King, he realised that the problems of the modern world are essentially social and economic.

On such questions, as in all others, he must accept the decisions of his Governments. It cannot be doubted, however, that he will welcome schemes of social improvement and assist them with his advice, from whatever kind of Government they come.

He will not hinder the proposals of a Labour Government even with the kind of obstruction which Queen Victoria placed in the way of the much less radical measures of Mr. Gladstone.

The time is past when a monarch can say, as Queen Victoria said, that he is a liberal but not a democrat. George V was essentially a democratic King, and the new King will carry on his tradition.

His travels have naturally not been so well advertised as those of Edward VIII, yet only a few months ago the Duke was in Jarrow, and nobody can visit Jarrow without realising the full tragedy of the depressed areas. He has been so long connected with the Industrial Welfare Society that he may be said to have made the problems of industry his own.

★ ★

THE work which Queen Mary did in her quiet and efficient way is so well remembered that the succession of another Queen will be universally welcomed.

The new Queen has already received a wide popularity as Duchess of York and has taken a full share—indeed, a share greater than the nation has any right to expect from the wife of a Royal Duke—in the public functions of her husband.

She has some advantages which even Queen Mary did not possess. She will be the first Queen to be

what is commonly spoken of as a "commoner."

She unites even more closely the two major countries of the United Kingdom. For, if the Duke may be described as English, the Duchess will never forget that she is a Scotswoman. The Act of Union is now personified in the Crown.

Domestically is a characteristic of the average man. The monarch typifies the ordinary man; the monarchy represents ordinary people.

"A family on the throne," to quote Bagehot again, "is an interesting idea. It brings the pride of sovereignty to the level of petty life."

A family is on the throne; and it is a family that carries the level of petty life to the pride of sovereignty.

★ ★

THERE is more clearly a family on the throne than in the days of Queen Victoria's bereavement when Bagehot was writing. Queen Victoria could retire to Balmoral and Osborne to mourn the loss of her Consort. Now, the Royal Family is always in the limelight; the whole family has to play its part. The Court cannot go into a state of suspended animation.

We shall again have a family that is willing to carry out its difficult and, it may be suspected, often distasteful, round of public duties with a light heart and a cheerful smile.

If monarchy demands a King, it demands also, if it is to be really effective, a Queen.

Not only is there a Queen Consort in being; there is also a Queen Regnant in the making.

★ ★

PRINCESS ELIZABETH is not heir apparent, because

a brother would postpone her succession.

She is, however, heir-presumptive, and the presumption is strong indeed. At the age of ten she becomes prospectively the next reigning monarch.

Of her popularity there can be no doubt. It is for the nation, as well as the King and Queen, to see that her education befits her future. Constitutional monarchy is a difficult task.

It is one which has to be learned. For the moment it would be desirable to spare her as much of the glare of publicity as can be avoided.

She has a great tradition to bear and a great name to carry on. The future Queen Elizabeth II should be taught to be as worthy as her great namesake.

The Duke of York succeeds at a moment of difficulty. It cannot be doubted that recent events have placed the monarchy under something of a cloud.

Yet George V came to the throne at an even more difficult moment, when Party antagonisms were strained as they have not been strained since.

★ ★

IN spite of the wiles of politicians, King George's soundness of judgment prevented him from becoming the tool of faction. He accepted the advice that the Liberal Government tendered him and undertook, if necessary, to create sufficient peers to enable the policy of the Government, as approved by the electorate, to be carried out.

He enabled the Government to compel the House of Lords to give way to the clearly-expressed will of the people, to clip the wings of a body that threatened the fundamental principle of democracy, that in the last resort the people must decide.

No such problem faces Britain's new King. The Parties have rarely been so unanimous. His task is rather to maintain the prestige of the monarchy at the height at which King George placed it. He has only to carry out the traditions of his father, and to show that constitutional monarchy does not mean political or economic domination, but government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

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Pres. Wilson	8.00 a.m. June 16	16	Pres. Jefferson	Midnight June 10	10
Pres. Hoover	Noon June 20	20	Pres. McKinley	Midnight July 2	2
Pres. Cleveland	Midnight July 13	13	Pres. Grant	Midnight July 16	16
Pres. Coolidge	Noon July 24	24	Pres. Jackson	Midnight July 30	30
Pres. Taft	Midnight Aug. 10	10	Pres. Jefferson	Midnight Aug. 13	13

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Pres. Monroe	8.00 a.m. July 4	4	Pres. Jefferson	6.00 p.m. June 12	12
Pres. Adams	8.00 a.m. July 18	18	Pres. Hoover	6.00 p.m. June 18	18
Pres. Harrison	8.00 a.m. Aug. 1	1	Pres. Hayes	8.00 a.m. June 20	20
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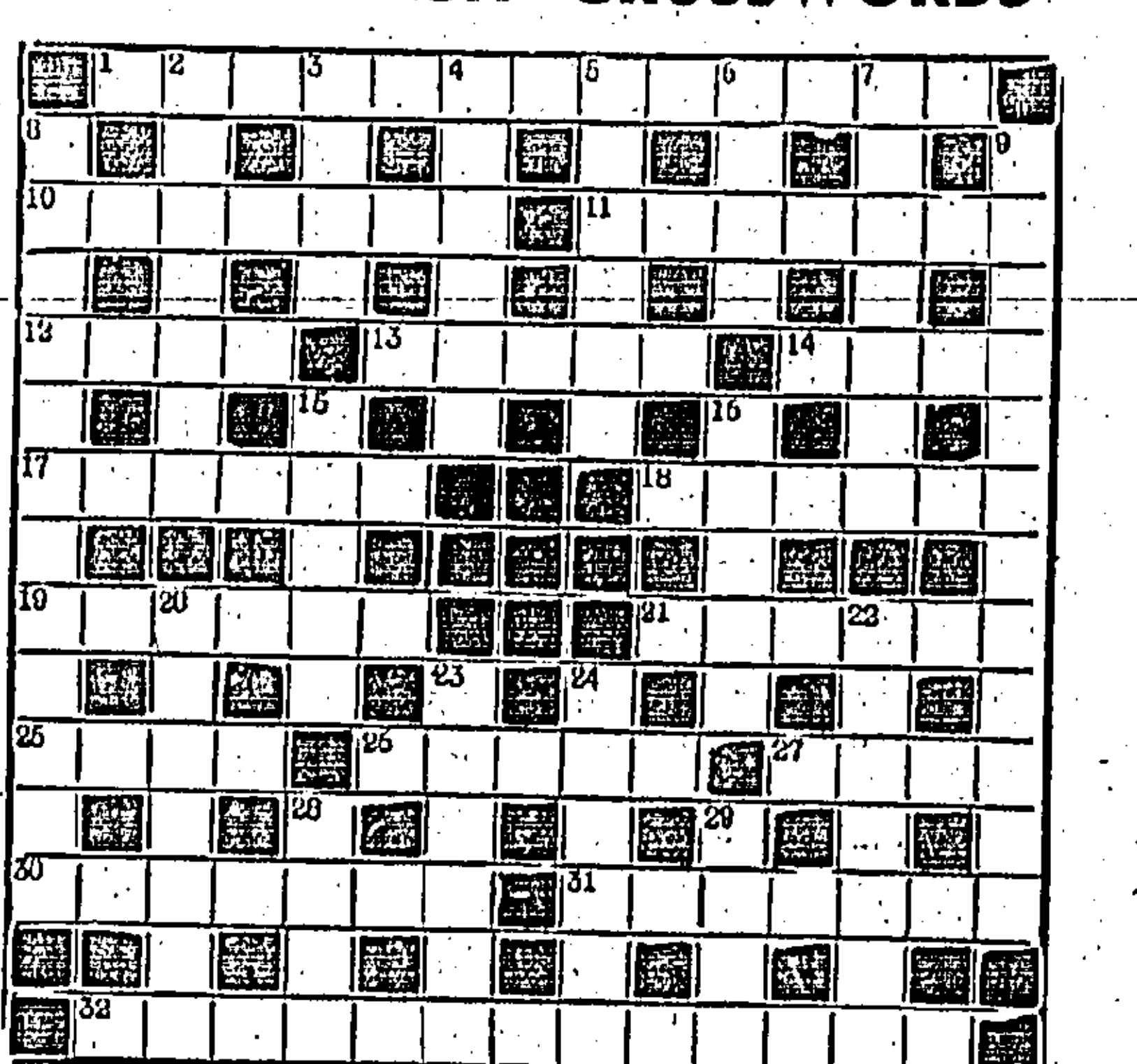
CHANGTAE	8 June	16 June	18 June	4 July
TAIPIING	9 July	16 July	19 July	4 Aug.
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ACROSS

- This is it, if you really must have it.
- Nevertheless, in three words.
- Takes cover in the middle of the road.
- Boots have this fish, but chemists as a rule don't stock it.
- Has for cash.
- This in nearly all describes the principal points.
- Cuddle up.
- Vehicle.
- Garment which nearly covered Boadicea.
- Useless material found in forests.
- Early home.
- Paddle boat.
- Makes a leap, but not in the dark.
- Least remote of the whole puzzle.
- Start of points found in Clue 14.
- Quite an appropriate name for a tree that is sick at heart (two words, 7, 6).

DOWN

- Domestic implements that require rather less than less.
- Get down this.
- Sir Ape (anag.).
- Deader for a lot.
- Of course she's taken aback at being valued so little.
- Lord Ape—no relation to 4 (anag.).
- Popular breakfast dish, notwithstanding the sand, which is always in it (three words, 4, 3, 5).
- It's no sub-office that issues a square red hat.
- Courage is wanted here, of course, but it's mostly chance.
- An admitted fact.
- Dish.
- Brassy bravery.
- This word may make you think of wood or quartz, and of a domestic animal executed in moss may remind you of this city.
- An ancient stronghold we still retain.
- File, Emily! to have a foreign young man.

Saturday's Solution.

NOBLE CARRIAGE
SHOCKS LOCKER
HOUSE KNAVE
ARRANGE TONADIR
POSTERS DUELLED
HERRING PARABLE
ONSET SMARLE
TILHUETAPIA
ELIHUETAPIA
RODDIETEE
INDEXORIBABLE

In their faces you can read a story of selfless devotion, of great talents liberally used in the service of our land, of great minds which, whatever the political views of their owners, were united in love for Britain.

A black and white portrait of a man with a serious expression, wearing a dark suit jacket, a white clerical shirt with a stiff collar, and a dark bow tie. He has short, dark hair and is looking directly at the camera. The background is a plain, light color.

ENCLOSURE

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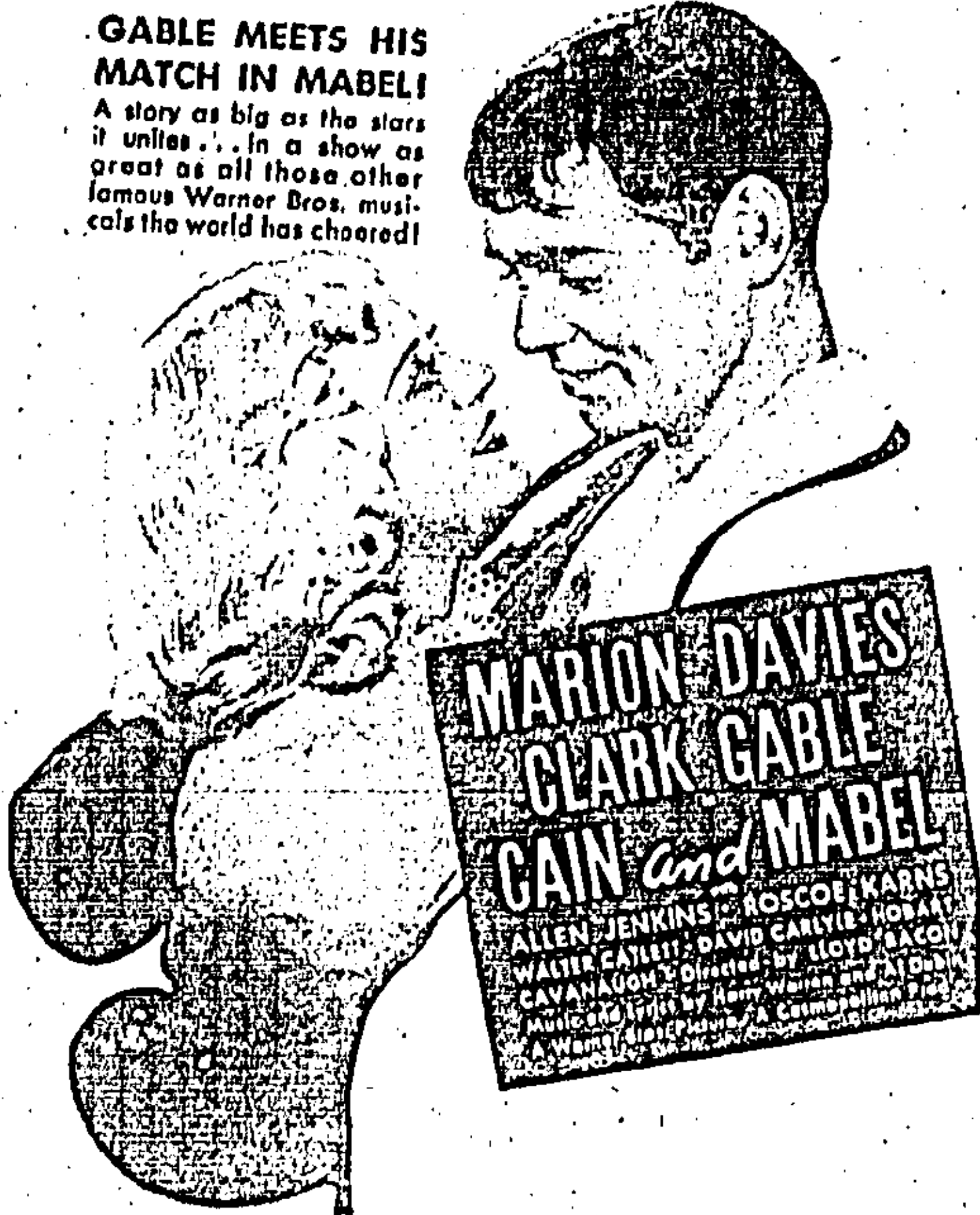
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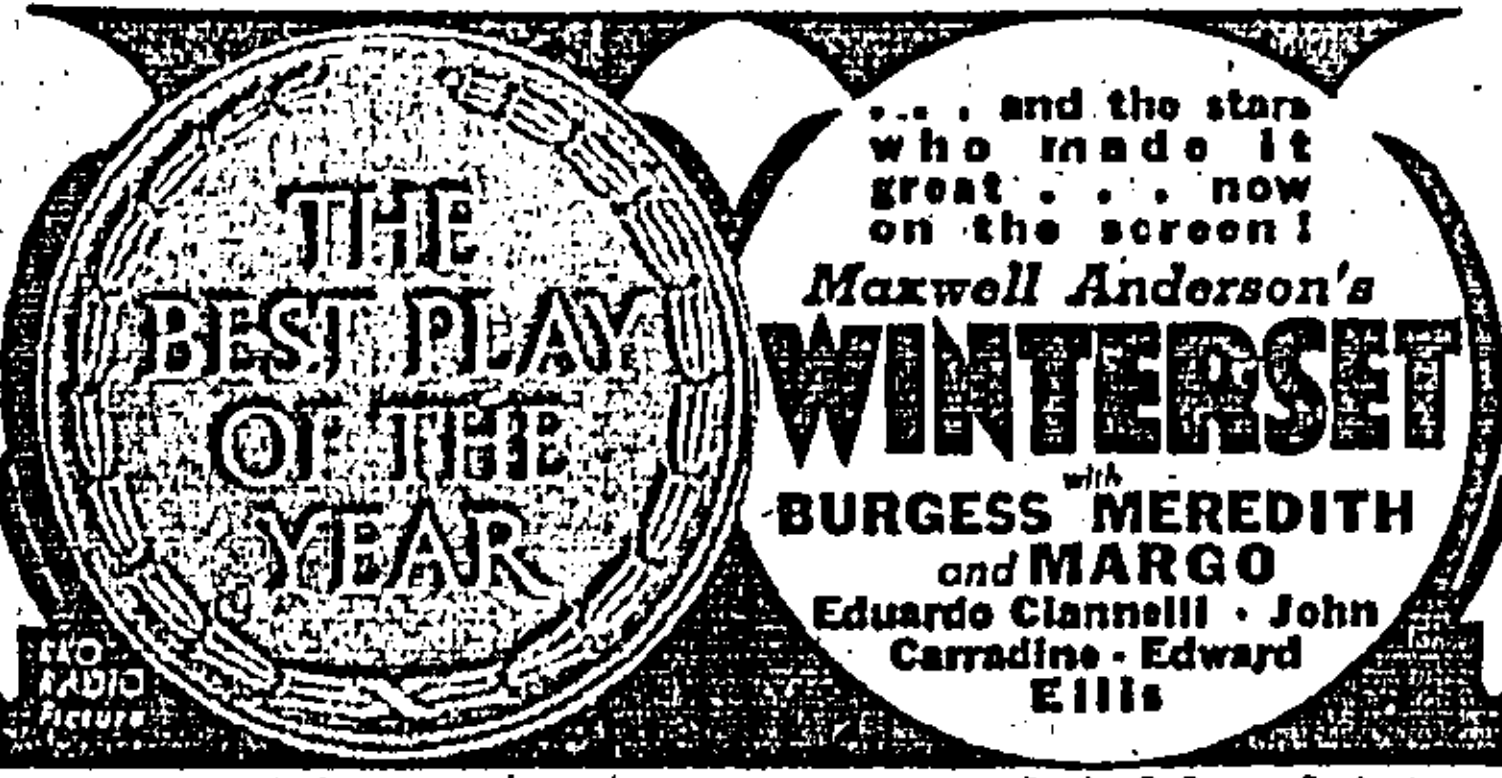
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Also On The Stage: CHINESE ACROBATIC ACTS.

DANGER FLAG WAS MISSING WHEN SOLDIER FELL SHOT

Officer Shouted: "Down"

A company of the 1st Scots Guards were marching across the Pirbright rifle ranges on April 13 when there was a sudden burst of machine-gun fire.

Lieutenant Digby Hamilton shouted the command "Get down." As the officer spoke Guardsman Alexander Montgomery exclaimed: "My arm," then fell to the ground.

He had been shot dead. That was the evidence given by Company-Sergeant-Major G. Davidson at the inquest at Aldershot on Guardsman Montgomery, who was 22 and a native of Musselburgh (Midlothian).

Captain H. J. Conn, range superintendent of the National Rifle Association, said three or four tanks were engaged in firing practice.

Danger areas were marked by black and white posts, and red flags were flown when the tanks were in use. The accident took place almost three-quarters of a mile in the danger area. Every flag was flying.

Mr. Anthony Marlow (for Lieut. Hamilton): When this accident happened there was no flag on the first pole—I am not responsible for that. Mr. Marlow: I am not suggesting that.

The Coroner (Mr. H. M. Foster): Do you think it possible that anyone walking along the track the guardsmen marched could not notice the firing?

Captain Conn: I consider they must have noticed it.

"MISLEADING"

The coroner, summing up, said it could not be suggested that Lieut. Hamilton showed a reckless disregard for the safety of his men.

The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

The foreman said they thought the pole on which there was no flag was misleading to Lieut. Hamilton.

The whole question of precautions in the danger area ought to be reconsidered by the authorities.

THERE ARE 123,000,000 RATS IN AMERICA

(BY FREDERICK C. OTHMAN)
United Press Staff Correspondent

Washington.

The Department of Agriculture has issued a scientific treatise on rats, of which there are too many.

One hundred and twenty three million of them, to be exact, in this country alone. The Department didn't count these rats, it just estimated them.

That makes almost one rat, either black or brown, for every man, woman and child in the country. This is bad, but is not as bad as it is to be.

The can-opener is the reason. Twenty years ago there was lots of food for rats in all big cities. There were were lots of rats. Rats can't grow into tin cans. Neither can they find any holes in modern refrigerators, nor can they build homes in structures of steel and reinforced concrete.

There is only half a rat for every person in every big city, the rat estimators estimated. In smaller towns, where are more rat holes, the rats equal the human population. On farms there are a whole lot more rats than people.

Fact is that once there was a rat killing contest in a single Texas county. In six weeks the judges had piled in front of them 153,720 rat tails to count before they could pick the winner. The human population of the County was only 35,000. That just goes to show.

There didn't used to be any house rats in this country. They all came over from Europe in ships. Then they began to grow families.

The black rat came over first, probably with Christopher Columbus (although the Department didn't say so). It did say that the first big brown rats preceded their whiskers on American shores in 1776.

These brown rats were mean customers, and hungry. They ate up everything in sight as they travelled west. They finally got the upper hand over the black rats, which were more timid. Now they're common in all the 48 States.

Of the 123,000,000 rats which the Department didn't count (only estimated) half are on farms, 34,000,000 in small towns, and 20,000,000 in cities of 10,000 or more.

The bill for rat food is tremendous. The Department said that each year in the United States they do \$189,000,000 worth of damage. The Budget Bureau has just killed a congressional proposal to spend \$102,000,000 for new army barracks. The old ones were raty.

The best thing for killing rats is red squill. It poisons, but it doesn't hurt other kinds of animals. That's because rats have trick stomachs. The Department has a lot more rat lore, and if anybody's interested, the price is five cents for a booklet, "The House Rat," by James Silver, of the Bureau of Biological Survey, on sale by the Supt. of Documents, Washington, D. C.

Ridicule Best Way To Punish

—Says Warden New York.

Warden Fred Hunt, of the dreaded granite jail at Oklahoma, has hit on a new way of disciplining convicts and preventing crime.

He compels his worst prisoners—killers, bank robbers, and gangsters—to sit on benches in the exercise yard wearing "Mother Hubbard" dresses with silk "panties."

Warden Hunt says "Ridicule is the best punishment; it's like standing a child in the corner with a dunce's cap."

Convicts breaking jail or guilty of brutality Warden Hunt forces to wear nothing but women's clothes.

His methods provoked Dr. David Nathan, director of the Chicago Psychiatric Institute, to criticize the warden's plan as "mentally unhealthy," but Hunt replied:—

"A town as noted for gangsters as Chicago has no business criticising anybody."

Three £8,000,000 Warships

THE three new battleships in the 1937 programme will be named Anson, Jellicoe and Beatty and will be built at Clydebank, Wallsend-on-Tyne and Govan respectively.

Sir Samuel Hoare announced this in the House of Commons recently.

As foreshadowed in the *News Chronicle*, the respective builders will be John Brown and Co., Ltd., Swan, Hunter and Wigham Richardson, Ltd., and the Fairfield ship-building and Engineering Co., Ltd. The Wallsend Slipway and Engineering Co., Ltd., will provide the Jellicoe's machinery.

Each ship will cost more than £8,000,000 to build and will be completed in 1940.

The contracts will mean work for several hundred men for two or three years on Tyneside, where unemployment among skilled men has already almost ceased to exist.

This is the seventh time that the name Anson has been selected for a British warship.

HAY MADE WITHOUT SUNSHINE

By An Agricultural Correspondent

GRASS-DRYING machines that evaporate the moisture from fresh grass in place of the old process of hay-making, have only been in commercial use in England for two years, but they may be the greatest farming discovery for a century.

Lieut.-Colonel G. P. Pollitt, who has used one of the machines for two years, gave his experiences at a meeting of the Royal Society of Arts, Mr. H. Ramsbotham, Minister of Pensions, presiding.

Colonel Pollitt explained how mature grass is of less value than young grass and how from 25 to 70 per cent. of the value of grass is lost in ordinary haymaking.

Artificial grass drying conserves nearly all the valuable properties of young grass.

An acre of grass used in this way gives 10.2cwt. of protein, compared with 2.7cwt. for hay, 2.8cwt. for oats, 2.0cwt. for barley, 2.7cwt. for wheat.

Driers are being put up at costs that vary from £1,800 to £500.

PRODUCTION COSTS

Colonel Pollitt gave complete production costs for dried grass on his farm. They averaged 25 5s. per



EXILE—Dr. Ernst F. S. Hanfstaengl, Harvard graduate and former close friend of Chancellor Hitler of Germany, who recently arrived in London after he had reportedly been exiled from Berlin. His alleged exile was said due to too free criticism of Ambassador Joseph von Ribbentrop in London.

INCREASING DEMAND FOR HELIUM

Amarillo, Tex.

Increasing demand for helium gas, stored under ground in the Texas panhandle was predicted as a result of the explosion and fire in the dirigible Hindenburg.

Dr. Hugo Eckener, Germany's famous airship expert, lent strength to this belief when he said that German zeppelins henceforth would use helium exclusively because passengers would be afraid to ride in hydrogen-using ships.

The United States has a virtual monopoly on this rare gas, and most of its supply comes from 50,000 acres which the government owns around Amarillo.

At present only a small amount of helium is being taken out of this preserve. Production of the government's plant here has been less than half of capacity since the navy dirigibles Macon and Akron were wrecked.

What has been produced recently has been put in storage or used for scientific experiments. The gas is being experimented with for treating "bends," the disease which affects deep-sea divers, as a filling for radio tubes and electric signs, and a cooling agent for electrical machinery.

The plant at present has a capacity of 24,000,000 cubic feet of helium annually, but this could be increased considerably. C. W. Seibel, supervising engineer, said to-day, Hindenburg which used hydrogen because of its greater lifting power, had a gas capacity of 7,003,000 cubic feet. Its sister ship now under construction in Germany will require 10,000,000 cubic feet.

Produced in large quantities, helium for the Hindenburg would have cost about \$35,000. It was estimated by Dr. John W. Finch, director of the U. S. Bureau of Mines.

The helium is extracted from natural gas. Since helium liquefies at a temperature of 450 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit, and most other gases liquefy at 312 degrees below zero, the natural gas can be turned into liquid at the latter temperature and the gaseous substance remaining is practically pure helium.

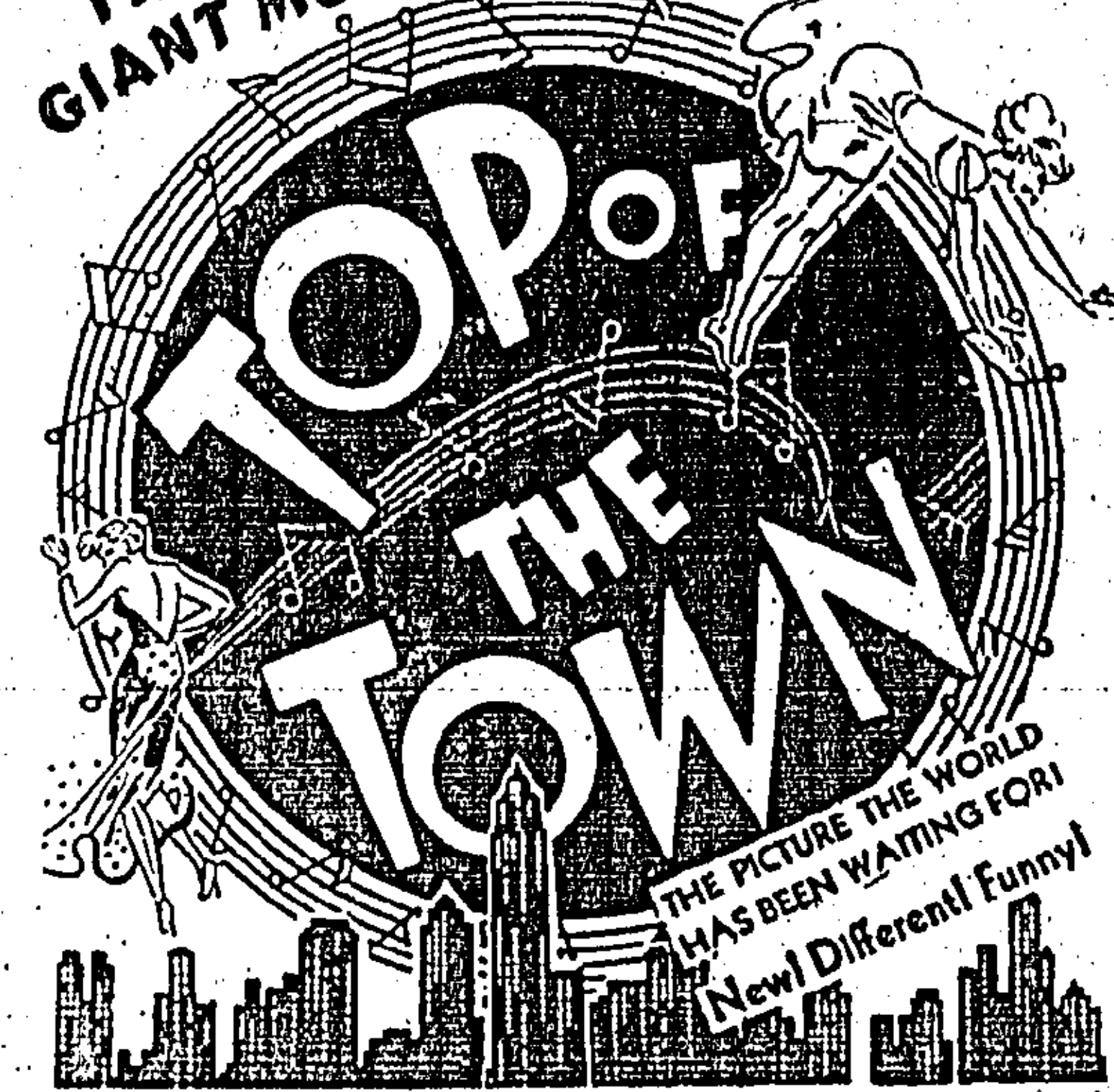
The government purchased its 50,000-acre field here in 1929 after the War Department, sensing the importance if the gas, carried on extensive exploratory surveys. The government also owns two helium preserves in Utah but these have not been developed.—United Press.

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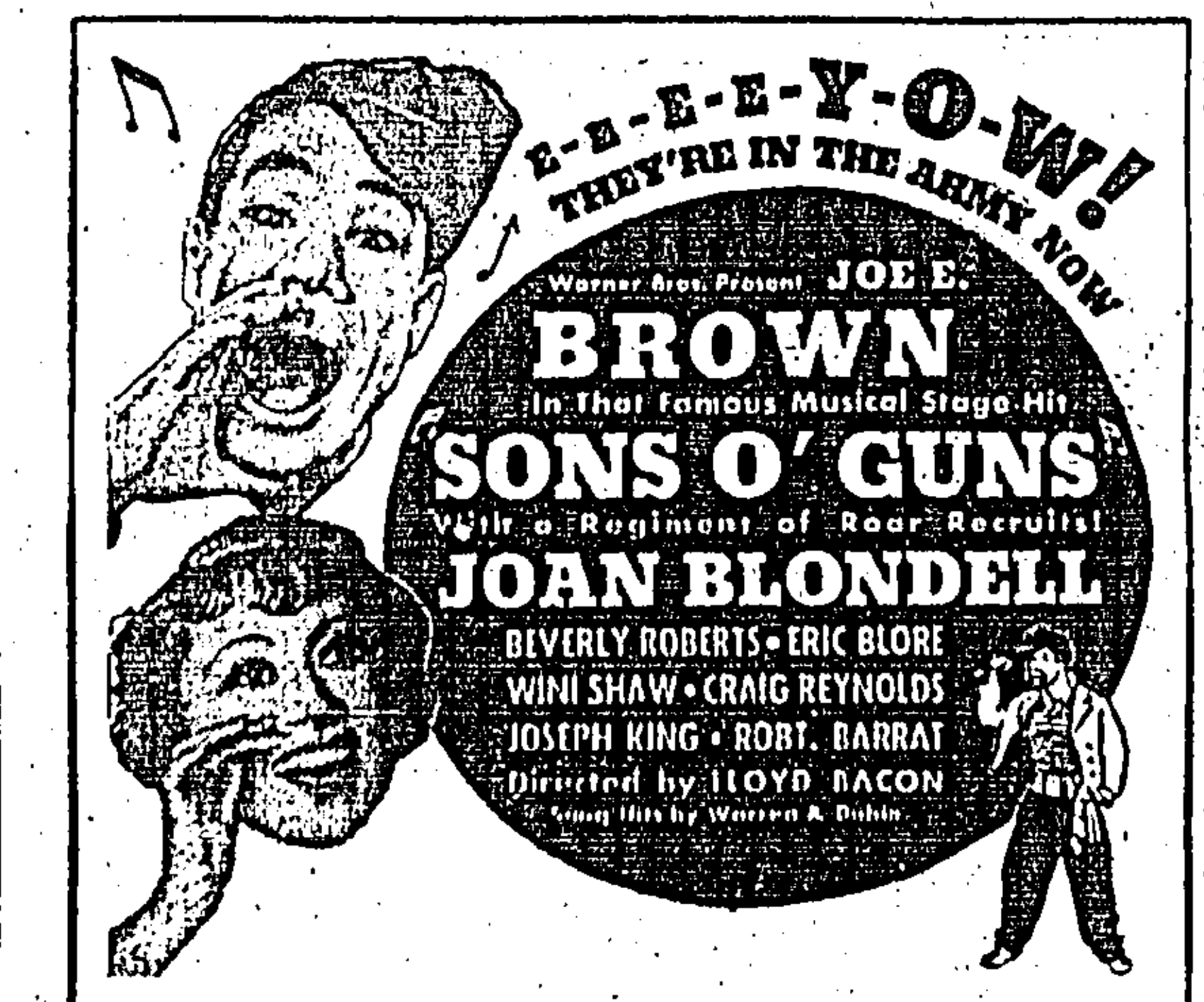
A Universal Picture with NOAH BEERY, Jr. & BARBARA READ

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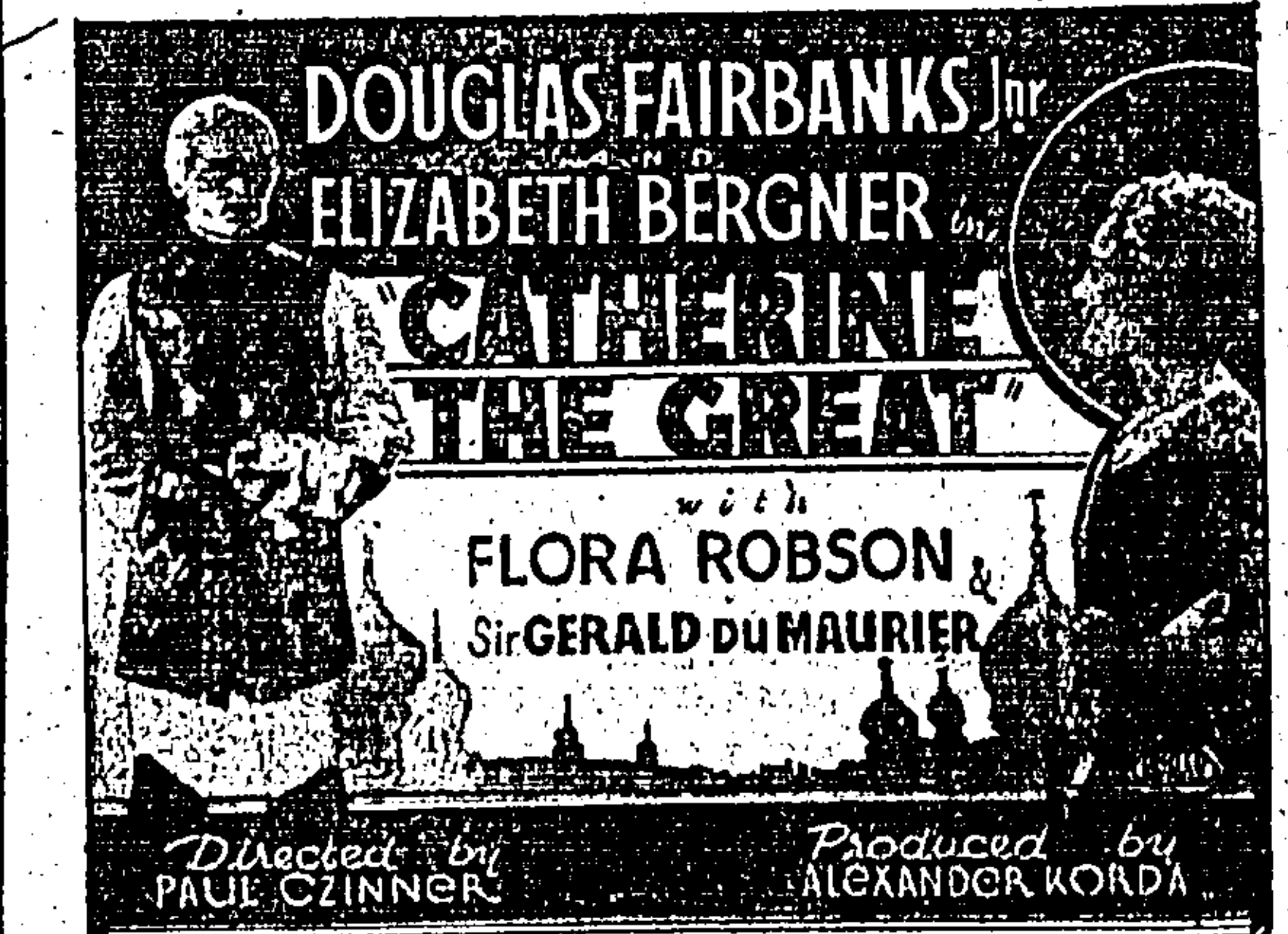
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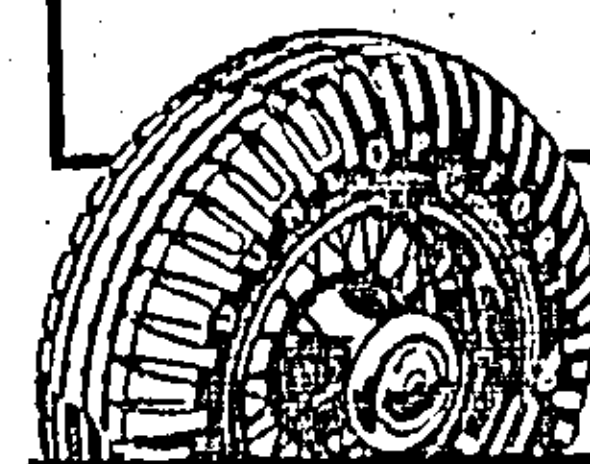
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MONDAY, MAY 31, 1937.

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BOMBING CAUSES MAJOR CRISIS

BOMBED BY SPANISH PLANES

Germany May Openly Assist Insurgents By Way of Reprisal

NATION ENRAGED WITH VALENCIA
"BOLSHEVIK MURDERERS"

Two More Dying Aboard Badly Damaged Battleship

(Special to "Telegraph")

BERLIN, MAY 31.

GERMANY IS RAGING AS A RESULT OF THE BOMBING OF THE BATTLESHIP DEUTSCHLAND, ABOARD WHICH ARE 23 DEAD, 83 WOUNDED, 19 OF THEM SERIOUSLY.

GERMANY HAS THREATENED TO RENOUNCE HER NEUTRALITY PLEDGE AND EXACT VENGEANCE FROM "THE BOLSHEVIK MURDERERS OF VALENCIA."

GRIEF TURNED TO RAGE AS CROWDS GATHERED IN THE STREET TO-DAY AND ANGRILY DISCUSSED THE TRAGEDY, HEIGHTENING THE TENSION OF THE GRAVEST INTERNATIONAL INCIDENT THUS FAR IN SPAIN'S "LITTLE WORLD WAR."

Following Herr Adolf Hitler's conference with senior members of the Government, it was announced that Germany was taking "independent measures." This is taken to mean that Germany is threatening to openly assist the insurgents unless the Non-Intervention Committee institutes forceful international action.

Herr Hitler conferred with General Herman Goering, Baron K. von Neurath, Air Minister and Foreign Minister respectively, with Admiral Eric Raeder and General von Blomberg.

An official radio message says one of the bombs struck on the crew's quarters and the other penetrated the officers' mess, below the quarter deck. The Deutschland's crew of 926 men were not at action stations nor were any of the ship's 38 guns manned when the bombers attacked.

TWO MORE FEARED DYING

Meanwhile, at Gibraltar the Deutschland has ordered 25 caskets, indicating that there is very little hope for two more of the injured men.

In London newspapers publish every word they can get about the bombing. The incident has sent a wild-fire alarm through the capitals of Europe and has delivered a major blow to the efforts to abolish foreign intervention in the Spanish war.

Most observers doubt that Germany will immediately renounce her non-intervention pledge, but it is believed she may demand stern sanctions, thereby undoubtedly clearing the Non-Intervention Committee into Rightist and Leftist camps.

ORDERED TO FIRE

Signor Benito Mussolini's attitude is regarded as having seriously aggravated the situation due to the fact that on Saturday he ordered Italian ships to fire on any Loyalist planes which threateningly approached them in the Mediterranean.

It is reported that Berlin and Rome are conferring on what action to demand of the Non-Intervention Committee.

Conflicting claims obscure responsibility for the bombing. Loyalists claim to have withheld their bombs until they were fired on. The Loyalists also claim the Deutschland had no business in the waters of the Balearic Islands, which are in the French zone of patrol.—United Press.

Berlin, May 30.

The government announced to-day that twenty-three men had been

(Continued on Page 7)

OFFICIAL CASUALTY STATEMENT

Berlin, May 31.

It is officially stated that twenty-three are now dead in the battleship Deutschland, bombed by Spanish Government planes off the Spanish coast.

Besides the dead, 19 are seriously injured. They have been landed at Gibraltar. There are 64 slightly wounded men, undergoing treatment at Gibraltar.—Reuter.

TENSION EASES

Japanese Warships Leave Swatow

Canton, May 31.

Tension has been considerably eased at Swatow due to the sudden withdrawal of three of the Japanese warships which were sent there after Japanese gunboats and Chinese police had clashed. Two of the vessels left Sunday and the other Saturday evening.

Revolution May Be Aim In India

Madras, May 30.

The All-India Congress Party has been piling up successive difficulties in the way of its being able to accept office, declared Sir K.V. Reddinayadu, Chief Minister to the Madras Government, in a speech at Pulla.

The Chief Minister asked: "Is it a baseless suspicion that Congress Party members are simply evading the task of governing the province, their unwillingness being the creation of which won't cease with the mere wrecking of the Constitution Act, but will plunge the country in revolution?"—Reuter.

MAROONED FLIERS RESCUED

Explorers Down Many Days In Desert

Sydney, May 30.

After being marooned for nine days in the central Australian desert, an aerial survey party, headed by Sir Herbert Clegg, geological expert to the Commonwealth Government, was relieved to-day, when a motor transport, sent out to give assistance, reached the explorers.

The party's plane came down in a wild spot 800 miles south of Darwin on May 21, and was located four days later. A relief wagon was despatched last Tuesday, and in the meantime planes dropped supplies to the marooned party, with whom constant wireless communication was maintained.

A run-way is now being cleared to permit the stranded plane to take-off.—Reuter.

4 Strikers Killed In Gun-Fight

200 Police Clash With 1,500 Workers In Chicago Streets

Chicago, May 30.

Four strikers are dead, allegedly of gunshot wounds, and 78 seriously injured, including several women, as a result of a battle with police here to-day. It is expected that a number of the injured will succumb. There are five police casualties.

The fight occurred when 200 policemen halted 1,500 strikers, who were marching four abreast to storm the gates of the Republic Steel Corporation's South Chicago plant. A number of loyal workers are still keeping the plant in operation and the strikers had intended to put a stop to their work.

Captain James Mooney of the Chicago Police Department said the strikers fired the first shots in the clash with police. Twenty men were arrested.—United Press.

DEAD IN RIOTING

Chicago, May 30.

Four men have died of injuries received in the battle between steel mill strikers and police here.

There are 63 strikers and 23 policemen in hospital with serious injuries.

WORKERS BESIEGED

Before the battle in the street, non-striking workers in the Republic Steel Corporation's South Chicago plant, although closely besieged by pickets, played baseball and attended religious services conducted by a clergyman who was brought into the factory.

The union's policy of "strike or starve," which the pickets are attempting to enforce, has received indirect assistance from the Government. The authorities have refused, as irregular, to carry food in the mails addressed to the non-striking. It had been hoped that the Government would force a way through the picket lines to get the mailed food to the workers.

The strike has caused a drop of 17 per cent. in the national weekly production of steel. It will cost management and workers \$3,000,000 a week.—Reuter.

FIRE INTO CROWD

Chicago, May 30.

When a crowd of more than 1,000 tried to march to the Republic Steel plant here and force it to close, it clashed with a force of police who first used clubs and then fired into the mob, and then fired into the crowd. Four police men were driven into the marching mass of men at one stage in order to halt them.

Over 200 shots were fired. Police state they cannot estimate the number clubbed and shot.—Reuter.

NOTED BANKER PASSES

Operated On Aboard Yacht In Mid-Ocean

New York, May 30.

The death is announced of Mr. George Fisher Baker, well-known New York banker, who was operated on for peritonitis in mid-ocean on Wednesday aboard his yacht, the Viking, which is now in Honolulu.—Reuter.

Mr. George Fisher Baker was born at New York City on March 19, 1878, and obtained this B.A. degree at Harvard.

He was chairman of the first National Bank, New York, Director of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., the General Electric Co., U.S. Steel Corporation, General Motors Corporation and many other important businesses.

He was a Trustee of the New York Public Library and the American Museum of Natural History. In 1917 he was head of the American Red Cross Commission to Italy and held the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

He was known as a Republican and a Unitarian and was a member of many social and sporting clubs.

3 STRIKERS HOLD UP OCEANLINER

New York, May 30.

A "lock in" strike by wireless operators has forced the cancellation of the sailing of the United States liner the Orientale to-day.

Three wireless operators, who were discharged in consequence of another dispute, returned to the liner and held themselves in the radio room. After a siege of nine hours, which proved unsuccessful, the fares were returned to 300 passengers who had booked for a week-end cruise to Havana.—Reuter.

Life Saved By "Iron Lung"

Hole Cut In Ship's Side So Sick Man Can Travel

Shanghai, May 31.

Mr. Frederick Smit, Junior, who for fourteen months has been kept alive by an "iron lung," or artificial breathing apparatus, is expected to leave Peking to-day for America. He will come to Shanghai by special train and then embark on a Dollar liner, whose side will be pierced to allow the passenger and his "iron lung" to enter his cabin.

Smit, who is 28, is the son of an American millionaire.—Reuter.

Woman Flier Plans Flight Around World

Mrs. Putnam Ready To Hop This Week

Miami, May 30.

Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam, famous trans-ocean aviatrice, plans to take off early this week on her second attempt to fly around the world.

She intends to fly from West to East, following roughly the line of the Equator, a total distance of 24,000 miles. She will start as soon as the weather permits.

Mrs. Putnam explains that the change of the direction of her flight is due to the advance of summer, and the consequent change of weather conditions, especially in Africa.

Her first hop will be from Miami to San Juan, Porto Rico, a distance of 1,033 miles.

Mrs. Putnam will fly the Atlantic to Dakar, and from that port hopes to attempt the Sahara Desert crossing, with Aden her destination.

She will again be accompanied by Captain Fred Noonan, her navigator, who is also an excellent amateur pilot.

Her Lockheed monoplane, "The Flying Laboratory," has been rebuilt since she crashed it in Honolulu on the last round-the-world flight attempt. At that time she flew from San Francisco and intended circling the globe in that direction.

Except for a few spare parts, Mrs. Putnam carries no cargo whatever, but there is a bag of 8,000 stamp covers in her machine.—Reuter.

17 Killed In Week-End Air Crashes

R.A.F. Machines Collide; Pilots Escape

London, May 30.

The death toll in week-end air crashes has now reached 17. An aircraftman and an air-gunner were killed when two R.A.F. machines collided at Odiham, Hampshire to-day. Both pilots escaped in parachutes.

Flying-Officer P. C. Vickery and an aircraftman were killed in a plane crash at Martlesham, Suffolk, and Reginald Good, a solicitor, was fatally injured when a plane crashed into a mountain at Cowicklow.—Reuter.

SUBMARINE ATTACKS BARCELONA

Many Feared Lost In Sunken Vessel

Valencia, May 30.

A submarine of unknown nationality appeared outside of the Barcelona harbour to-day and launched a number of torpedoes against shipping.

The steamer, City of Barcelona was sunk, but the loss of life is unknown. The Government merchant ship, Zarroza was also hit.

A government seaplane attacked the submarine and dropped a number of bombs on it.—Reuter.

MAY BE REPRISAL

Valencia, May 31.

Loyalists hint that the sinking of the Ciudad de Barcelona may be a German reprisal. It is unofficially pointed out that the insurgents possess no submarines of their own.

Meanwhile, instead of regarding the Deutschland incident as grave, the Loyalists insist it only proves Germany's continued violation of the Non-Intervention Pact.

Two Loyalist aircraft attacked the submarine which sunk the Ciudad de Barcelona, but the undersen craft immediately dived and escaped.

It is said that only 60 of the 300 passengers are accounted for.—United Press.

SEAMEN ADMIT ASSAULT

One Of Victims Badly Hurt In Fight

Nine Chinese, discharged members of the crew of the s.s. Produce, were brought before Mr. K. M. A. Barnett at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning charged with the assault of two other Chinese, Teal Ming-po, 28, Third Engineer, and Ying Chui-sung, 41, fireman, who has just been signed on. The assault took place on May 16.

The defendants were Li Sung, 55, bosun, Li Luk, 39, Li Muk-shing, 33, Li Ngan-shing, 24, and Li Kam-cheong, 37, quartermasters, Chung Tak-sze, 41, and Li Ming, 25, seamen. Lam Ping-chen, 25, cook, and Li Ming-lok, 17, kitchen boy.

First defendant, who was on bail of \$100, was fined \$50 and ordered to pay \$10 compensation to the plaintiff.

Second, third, fourth and fifth defendants were each fined \$25 or 21 days. Sixth defendant was fined \$20 or 10 days. The remaining three defendants were bound over in bonds of \$20 each.

Mr. F. E. Nash appeared for all defendants and pleaded guilty. Sub-Inspector Butcher stated that he had gone on board the s.s. Produce in answer to the police call signal. Mr. F. Thorvalsen, the chief officer, then reported the assault. Four iron bars and four hammers were picked up. First complainant had been badly injured in the head and had had to stay in hospital for four days.

Shanhaikwan Incident Now Closed

The following official statement was received at Army Headquarters this morning from Officer Commanding Tientsin area: "The Japanese reports of the incident at Shanhaikwan on the night of May 27-28 between British troops and Manchukuo fishermen are much exaggerated. It is reported by the O.C. troops Shanhaikwan that the incident was almost negligible and has been amicably settled."

An unidentified elderly Chinese woman was knocked down by a Route No. 5 bus opposite the 'Ko Shing Pier, West Point, this morning and was so seriously injured that it is doubtful if she will live.

A Complexion like a ROSE comes from the inside out

THE soothing creams and cleansing lotions you put on your face obviously do your skin a lot of good, but more important is the state of your blood and general health.

If you want to have a fresh, clear skin you must have in your system enough iron to make your blood rich, enough sulphur to make it pure. You must eat sufficient vegetables and fruit to balance the meat you eat.

Here is a list of the foodstuffs that will do most to give you a good skin. After three weeks of this diet you will notice a real difference in your complexion—enough improvement to make you continue with the idea.

Make a habit of This

EVERY day you should take some vegetable broth made from chopped celery, carrots, spinach, and parsley in the following proportions: 2 teacupful of chopped celery, 2 teacupful of chopped carrots, three-quarters of a teacupful of chopped spinach, and two pinches of parsley. Heat 2½ pints of water; when it is boiling throw in the vegetables and let them cook for half an hour—no more. Strain, and salt to taste.

This amount of broth will last you for two days. Drink a cup in the morning when you wake up, another before going to sleep, and the rest during the day. It contains iron and sulphur, and will help a lot to purify your blood.

Half an hour after taking your morning broth, complete your breakfast by a plateful of dried prunes, which contain a large amount of iron. Prepared in the following way they are excellent for your inside, which in turn affects your skin.

Put the prunes in a bowl, sweeten them with a teaspoonful of honey, and cover them with water. Leave them like that for twenty-four hours before eating them (you must always prepare them a day in advance).

Look for the dark Green

CRESS, spinach, and lettuce are raw will also put iron in your blood. Generally speaking, all vegetables which are dark green in colour contain a lot of iron and are good for you. Give plenty of them to children; they are an excellent remedy for anaemia.

Vegetables which contain sulphur are carrots, onions, and lettuce. You can buy them quite cheaply just now. Eat a lot of onions; they are particularly good for your complexion. For people who don't like onions, it is a good idea to mix them with mashed potatoes; the onions hardly taste that way.

Avoid as much as possible all fatty and indigestible food; eat a lot of fruit instead. This sort of diet will not only give you a pink-and-white complexion, it will also make you feel healthy and good-tempered.



Coronation Frock for a Small Girl

If you have got a little girl called Elizabeth make her this Coronation dress; it is blue, high waisted, gathered, puffed sleeves. Peter Pan collar in white linen stitched with bright red. A strip of white linen from middle of left shoulder to hem also stitched red with Elizabeth written down in red stitching, too.

You could make a blouse for a small George in the same way, cutting out the puffs and gathers.



Follow this advice—
and feel better as
well as look better.

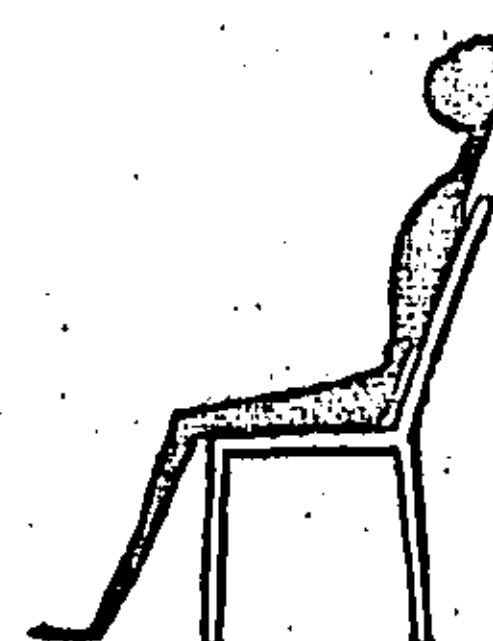
All day on your feet, are you?



DON'T stand like the figure on the left—hip pushed out, weight all on one foot. Balance your weight equally, like the figure on the right.



Sitting on the edge of your chair (figure on left) curves your back, slopes your shoulders. Always sit right back (figure on right), then the chair supports your spine.



THE worst part of many women's jobs is the long hours of standing about or sitting at a desk. They seem to use up more energy than hard exercise, and leave you exhausted and aching.

This sort of tiredness depends on how you stand and sit. If you know the right way, you won't get nearly so tired.

Take standing. Make your bones do the work of holding you up instead of putting the strain on your already hardworked muscles and nerves. If the framework of your body is rightly balanced, your weight will be equally divided, every bone taking its share of your weight.

ALWAYS try to aim at standing over a centre; that is to say, your head should be the top of an imaginary straight line running down the centre of your body to the ground. Stand naturally, not stiffly. Keep your shoulders straight but relaxed. Don't square them—that only stiffens your neck muscles and makes the set of your head on your shoulders unnaturally rigid.

You often see people who have to stand a lot standing with their weight all on one foot, hip stuck out, with the idea presumably of resting each leg in turn. This way of standing doesn't rest you at all because your weight is curving your spine and hip bones, pulling them out of place.

Proper way is to stand with your weight balanced equally on each foot, back and head easily straight.

If you have to stand about in an office, or doing jobs in the house perhaps, try rising up and down on your toes occasionally. Incidentally this is a grand way of stimulating your ankles, but as well as making your

feet and ankles supple it saves them from aching. Also it resists the tendency to be flat-footed, which is one of the dangers of too much standing.

When you are walking hold yourself in the same way, but be sure that you walk from your hips, not your knees. Suit your steps to your height.

Don't turn out your toes, it's bad for your feet. Try to walk with your feet in a straight line in front of you, or if anything turned slightly inward.

Walking with a book (but we don't suggest you do it at the office) on your head is still the best way of learning balance. You may find it easier to practise to music; it helps with the rhythm and is more fun anyway.

THIS question of balance depends a lot on your shoes. No need to wear flat, square-heeled ones. If you are used to high heels, low ones quickly make your feet tired.

However high the heel, important point is that the shoe must be evenly balanced so that your weight falls on the centre of your foot and is not thrown forward on to the toes.

But even if you stand and walk properly, you will spoil the effect when you sit down if you let your self go and slump down in your chair. Women are apt to sit on the edge of the chair and rest their shoulders on the back. Result, there is no support for the small of the back which needs it most. Their spine takes an ugly curve, their shoulders are thrown forward.

You must sit right back in your chair, so that your spine is against the straight back of the chair, supported all the way up, and when you lean forward you bend from the hips instead of the waist.

Lucy Milner

VARY THE MENU WITH SPINACH

SPINACH is particularly suitable for spring and summer fare—as it is so rich in vitamins and iron.

It can either be served as a separate vegetable or form one of the principal ingredients of a luncheon dish.

Always remember to wash spinach very carefully, otherwise it is apt to taste gritty. It can be cooked in two ways.

Put it while still wet from the washing into a saucepan, cover, and cook gently till tender, stirring occasionally; or add to it a little boiling salted water. Whichever way you choose, drain very thoroughly, sieve, and then reheat with a little butter and seasoning. If you have not time to sieve it, chop finely instead.

Spinach à la Bechamel

Cook 2 lbs. spinach, and chop finely. Melt 3 tablespoons butter in saucepan, add the spinach and cook gently 2 minutes. Then sprinkle in 2 tablespoons sieved flour, stirring all the time, and lastly add slowly 1½ gill milk (or milk and cream). Cook gently for 5 minutes, stirring well, then serve.

Batter Eggs On Spinach

Poach some eggs, and let them get cold. Meanwhile cook some spinach, drain and sieve. Return to pan with some butter, pepper, and salt, and reheat.

Wrap each egg in a piece of thin uncooked bacon. Have ready a little frying batter, dip each egg in it, and fry in hot deep fat till of a golden brown. Arrange spinach neatly on a hot dish, and put the eggs on it.

Spinach Rissoles

If you have any cold spinach left over, mix with finely mashed potato. Season well. Bind with beaten yolks of egg, and roll into balls. Roll in breadcrumbs, and fry in deep hot fat. Drain well and serve.

Isabel.

Entertaining Made Easy

BY AMBROSE HEATH

I have often been asked whether it would not be possible to give a short list of the meanings of those names which adorn (so mysteriously to many) the restaurant bill of fare. Most of us know by now what a Sole Colbert is or that everlasting favourite, Kidneys Turbigo, but are we equally certain that a La portulaise implies tomatoes and Soubise onions?

Ambiguity

The principal difficulty in compiling a brief list is that very often the same name, when applied to two sorts of dishes may imply something totally different: for example, a La normande may mean that the dish is garnished with oysters, mussels, mushrooms, lettuce, and crayfish; or it may be something cooked in cider or if game or guinea fowl, cooked with apples and cream.

As a general rule, however, the following rough guide should be useful, and will enable some of our younger entertainers to understand what they are offering their guests without continual reference to the waiter.

Affumade—Always rather rich. Meat dishes, for instance, garnished with rouille; consommé garnished with red cabbage and Frankfurt sausages.

Alsacienne—Always with sauerkraut (choucroute).

Americaine—Lobster—with a sauce made of white wine, herbs, brandy and tomatoes. Otherwise, usually means tomatoes.

Andalouse—Tomatoes, red peppers, rice.

Argentail—Always means with asparagus.

Aurore—with a sauce coloured with tomato.

en Belle-Vue—Cold and richly decorated; usually salmon or trout.

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- 9021—Dixon Hits No. 12. Organ. Reginald Dixon.
- 9013—Rainbow on the River. F.T. You do the Darndest Things, Baby. Chick Bullock & His Orch.
- 9022—Gracie Fields & Sandy Powell At The Coronation.
- 9010—Goodnight My Love. F.T. Boo-Hoo. F.T.
- 9011—Gypsy Who's Never Been in Love. Tango. All Along in Vienna. F.T. Casani Club Orch.

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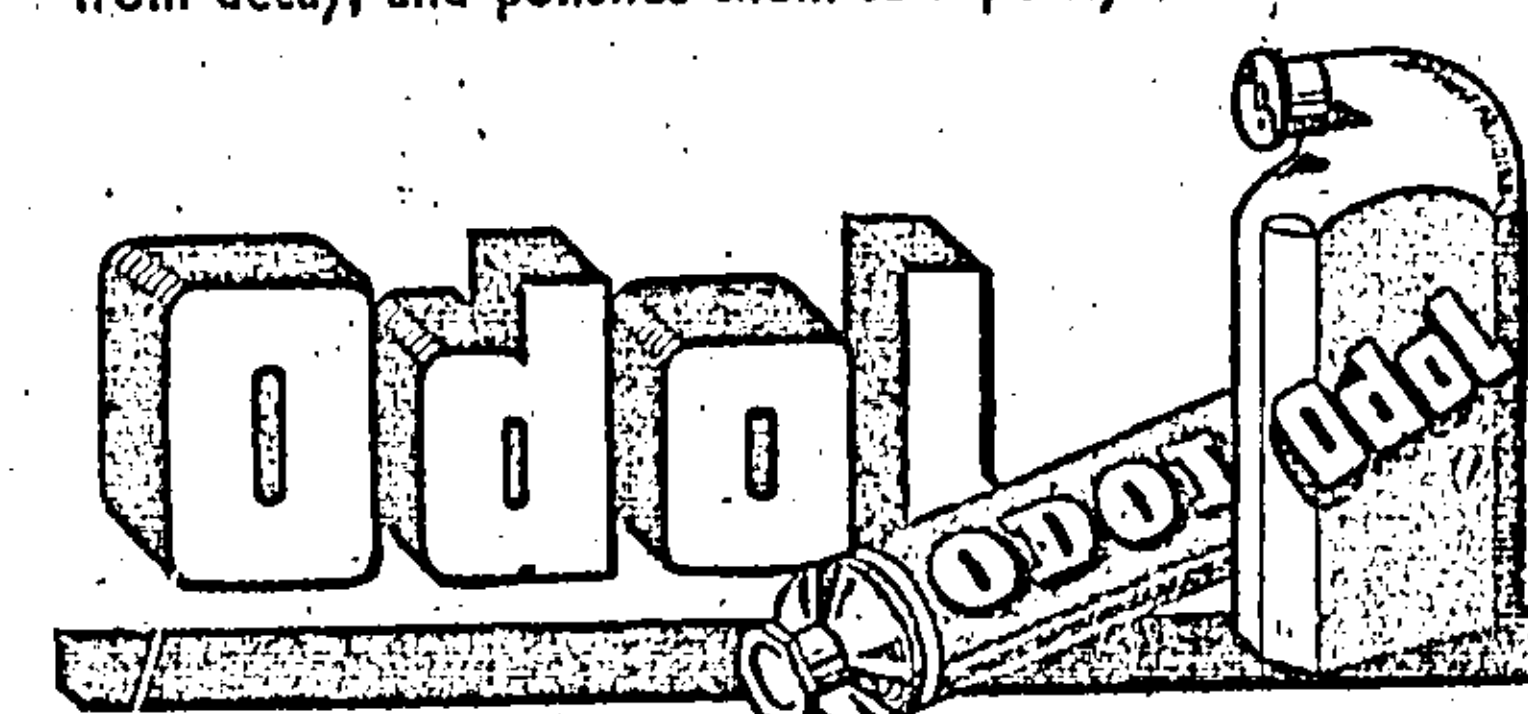


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Soviet Navy Defies Secret Police TALK OF MILITARY DICTATORSHIP

Helsingfors, Apr. 28.
REPORTS have been received here that the Russian Navy is following the Red Army's example in defying the OGPU (Secret Police) Militia, and talk of a possible military dictatorship is spreading rapidly.

Competent observers are expecting such a development this year.

Details of a dramatic revolt among naval officers against the terrorist tactics employed by OGPU political commissars to maintain their authority over all branches of the Navy personnel come from Cronstadt.

During a general muster officers read an announcement that hereafter political commissars would not be stationed either aboard ships or at naval bases, because they interfered with the enforcement of discipline and maintenance for morale.

The action of the Navy is fully supported by the general staff of the Red Army, who recently refused to allow the OGPU to arrest officers charged with being Trotskyists.

Similar action is reported to have been taken in the Black Sea and Far Eastern Fleets. Since the Red Army's stand against the OGPU, the prestige of Marshal Voroshilov, the Commander-in-Chief, has increased tremendously throughout Russia, the population regarding it as a first step towards destroying the Communist Party's reign of terror.

May Day parades in all garrison cities are expected to result in extraordinary outbursts of enthusiasm for the Army.

"I WAS MISLED" SAYS NEGUS

TAKES BLAME FOR INADEQUATE DEFENCE

THE Emperor of Abyssinia, who trusted his League of Nations—and empire to the world of the lost it—now declares that but for his confidence in Geneva he would have sought an agreement with Signor Mussolini.

He opened his heart to M. Bertrand de Jouvenel at Bath, in an interview published in the Paris *L'Intransigent*.

The Negus said:

"My people would have been able to defend themselves very differently from the way they did. But we were not prepared. It is my fault. I did not think that war."

"We were always uneasy when we saw foreigners in our land."

"So it was an immense joy to us when in 1923 we were admitted to the League of Nations. We were saved."

"To us the word 'League' has a sacred meaning."

"My people imagined the chiefs of 52 white nations seated with me, and a cup passing from hand to hand. The foreign chieftains have drunk from the cup. Therefore they are bound to aid us."

"When I received the dispatches announcing that English battleships had arrived at Gibraltar I thought to myself, 'It was right to maintain my trust.' But..."

The Negus went on: "If I had known I would have sought an agreement with Mussolini, I would have spared my people."

"Who now will put an end to the sufferings of my people?"

"U.S. Strip-Tease Act Indecent"

New York, May 1.

Three judges in a special court here to-day decided that a "strip-tease" act presented at the New Gotham Burlesque Theatre by the Minsky Brothers was an indecent performance.

The theatre manager, who pleaded he was responsible only for what happened in front of the house, and the company, operating the theatre were ordered to appear for sentence on April 10.

Mr. Sumner, secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Vice, who prosecuted, said that strip-teasing was not an "art," as claimed by the Minsky Brothers before a Congressional Committee recently.

He said he was particularly embarrassed, when visiting the theatre, by Roxanne, who for a moment held up a curtain and exposed herself completely unclothed.

Several "strip-teasers" attended, ready to demonstrate their act.

U.S. IS BEHIND IN NAVAL BUILDING

Submarine Weakness

(By Gratian McGreary)
United Press Staff Correspondent

Washington.
Although American naval experts have warned that submarine warfare will be a decisive factor in any future international conflict, the United States to-day is last among the great naval powers in construction of modern under-sea craft.

France, Japan, Italy and Great Britain, in the order named have far surpassed the United States in adequate development of this strategic arm since 1922, according to official navy figures submitted to the House Sub-committee on Naval Appropriations.

During that period, France has laid down 77 submarines with a total tonnage of 7,484 tons; Japan has built 48 "hidden fighters" with a tonnage of 68,010; Italy 68, totalling 53,375 tons; and Great Britain 39 totalling 48,239 tons.

The strength of the Russian under-sea fleet is not known, but has been estimated variously between 90 and 110 modern vessels. Admiral Willoughby, chief of the United States naval operations, in his last statement to Congress said:

"While the prospective areas of operations are principally ashore, Russia has recently turned more attention to her naval defenses. The development of the submarine force is well in hand. There are indications that the construction of heavy surface forces may be taken up in the near future."

"Nothing definite is known regarding current Russian building programmes. As many as 90 to 110 submarines may actually exist, mostly of new construction. Some 30 to 50 boats are reported to be stationed in the Far East. Coastal motor torpedo boats have also been developed on an extensive scale. Apparently a beginning has been made to replace the existing force of semi-obsolete destroyers and light cruisers."

Admiral Leahy's statement revealed that Germany—which was denied submarines by the now-scuttled Versailles Treaty—possesses 28 modern sub-surface fighters. He said, moreover, that eight additional submarines have been appropriated for or are being built.

The United States has only 22 under-age or modern submarines and 20 over-age vessels in commission. Admiral Leahy said the total commissioned submarine tonnage in the U.S. Navy is 53,312.

In addition, he said, "there are out of commission 48 submarines which are maintained at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, in a preservation status at an average cost of \$1,100 per vessel. While the machinery and hulls are reported in fair condition, these submarines were decommissioned without a refit overhaul after reaching the over-age limit, and their military value, is very limited."

However, the United States lack of submarine strength is being remedied as rapidly as possible. Twelve of the most powerful modern under-sea fighters in the world will join the American naval forces before or during the first half of the 1938 fiscal year.

Admiral Leahy's statement to Congress revealed also that United States submarine tenders without which the under-sea craft are ineffectual—were "inadequate to meet the present requirement."

"All except the Holland," he stated, "are old converted merchant ships which are inadequate to meet the present requirements, and they should be replaced by an orderly building programme."



SCOUTS ON LONG RIDE—Troop Leader Arthur Freeman, 19, right, of Cobble Hill, British Columbia, and Patrol Leader Phillip La Fortune, 16, of Mill Bay, who plan a 3,610-mile trip on their bicycles to the Scout Jamboree in Washington, in July. They hope to average 55 miles a day.

FREEING THE SQUARES "A BIG ORDER"

Royal Commission May Be Needed

London, April 26.
The first step to be taken in any attempt to free the London garden squares from the railings that surround them is the appointment of a Royal Commission, in the opinion of Lord Dickinson, the chairman of the Metropolitan Public Gardens Association, who welcomes assistance in the effort to "extend the usefulness of the marvellous heritage of garden squares which London possesses."

"When the squares were freed from an threat of building about ten years ago," Lord Dickinson said yesterday, "we got a Royal Commission and then an Act of Parliament—I think it took about two years to carry the whole thing through."

Lord Dickinson recalls how in the 1900's it took five or six years before the L.C.C., the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn and Parliament were persuaded to convert Lincoln's Inn Fields from being the private preserve of half a dozen solicitors into the pleasant public place it now is.

"One of the first things the L.C.C. did," said Lord Dickinson, "was to approach the Benchers and some of them gave great assistance. Then we had to get an Act of Parliament."

"NOT AN EASY JOB"
Recalling the appointment of the Royal Commission, Lord Dickinson said the demand was started by the threat to build on a Kensington square.

"To get the railings down," he said, "is by no means an easy job. The lessees have rights over the squares apart from the freeholders. While some may be in favour, covenants would make it almost impossible for the squares to be thrown open except by Act of Parliament which may be difficult."

"To take away private use of the squares is a big order, although now that they are freed from building, the freeholders would not have anything like the claim to compensation."

"There would be innumerable people to deal with and there are many long leases. People have taken houses on the understanding that there is an open space available as a garden."

As far as could be ascertained yesterday this matter of freeing London's squares from their dingy pens has not yet reached the plane of practical action which would call for a Royal Commission.

The Ministry of Health and the London County Council have as yet made no move, although the matter has at least come to the attention of certain members of the Council unofficially.

The suggestion is made in the *New Statesman* that "in connection with the commemoration of King George V, by the provision of open spaces and playing fields... London land-owners could not more elegantly contribute than by opening the square gardens."

"It is a case (says the *New Statesman*) in which a hint from the Throne would be both timely and helpful," adding that all that is necessary is to unlock the garden gates.

The Royal Commission on London Squares in their report issued in 1922 did not recommend that general powers of compulsory acquisition

DEFENCE OF BALTIC NEUTRALITY

Nations To Confer

Tallinn.
Vigorous defence of Baltic neutrality will be the main topic of the next conference of Baltic foreign ministers, to be held at an early date at Kaunas, Lithuania. It is held in political quarters that co-operation with Britain and with Scandinavian countries promises the best results for Baltic independence.

The Baltic states, surrounded by powerful neighbours and therefore unable to defend their neutrality in all emergencies, have long been at pains to determine which political alignment would be best adapted to their needs.

That Baltic states could not lean on either Germany or Soviet Russia is hardly contested by anyone. Mistrust of both of these great powers and their ultimate aims is too strong for that. Besides, the well-known antagonism between the Third Reich and the Soviet Union makes it inadvisable for the Baltic states to be reserved toward both, since they would certainly incur the hostility of one of these great powers if they leaned too closely upon the other.

There has been much talk recently of an entente between Baltic countries and Poland. The prospects of this plan, however, were rather limited because of the Vilna issue, which makes an understanding between Poland and Lithuania impossible.

Since the Baltic states consider that unity of purpose between all three of them is essential, both Latvia and Estonia decided to respect Lithuania's special interests in this matter. Thus, although both Latvia and Estonia maintain correct relations with Poland, an alliance or entente is out of the question.

ONLY ONE ANSWER
Political observers here believe that there can be only one answer to the question how Baltic states can best preserve their neutrality. The answer is co-operation with the Scandinavian countries.

Finland, a close neighbour of Estonia and traditionally linked with Sweden, is considered as a logical link between Scandinavia and the Baltic countries. Viewed from this angle, the recent visit of the Latvian foreign minister, Munters, to Helsingfors, obtains a peculiar significance.

A further indication of the same trend is seen in the visits of the Swedish foreign minister, Sandar, in all three Baltic capitals, planned for June. It may be recalled that Sandar had recently had political conversations in London where the Baltic situation seems to have been discussed.

Thus, it is believed here that Britain regards with benevolence the efforts toward closer co-operation between Scandinavian and Baltic as a means to safeguard Baltic neutrality.

A confirmation of Britain's interest in Baltic affairs is seen in the fact that Lord Plymouth, the chairman of the non-intervention committee, is to visit Finland and the three Baltic countries in June. This visit is warmly welcomed here as a sign of Britain's moral support of the neutrality policy of the Baltic states.

The hope is expressed in political circles here that Lord Plymouth will exert his influence in Kaunas in favour of a more conciliatory policy in the Vilna question. Lithuania's partners in the Baltic entente, Latvia and Estonia, feel that their situation is much improved by the persistent feud between Poland and Lithuania, and they would warmly welcome an easing of the tension over Vilna.

The opinion prevails here that the Baltic entente can be successful in the long run only if this source of irritation is removed. This feeling is especially strong in Estonia where friendship with Poland is traditionally valued.—United Press.

Mystery of Girl's Riding Fate

Torquay, May 1.
Half an hour after leaving her parents' home at Branside, Babucombe-road, Torquay, for a ride on horseback this morning, Miss Hermione Easton, the 19-year-old secretary to Mr. H. Chester, of Warrington, near Southsea, was taken to the Torbay Hospital, where she died within two hours.

She had been found unconscious in a lane near Edginswell, a village between Torquay and Newton Abbot, where she had centered off out of sight of the accompanying groom. Rider after her along the lane, the groom found Miss Easton lying in the road. Her horse was quietly grazing a few yards away. How she fell is a mystery, as she was an experienced rider.

With a university at which the pursuit of learning were subjected to political purposes and where a number of professors had been dismissed on political grounds.

Nailed Down

ELEVEN passengers dressed in deep mourning walked down the gangway of the mail boat from Corsica on arrival at Marseilles and stood with bowed heads as a coffin was landed. Noticing that there were no women among the mourners (says the Exchange) a Customs officer became suspicious and had the coffin opened.

It was crammed full with cigarettes.

Big Saving in Food

AT

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Brussel Sprouts "S. & W." (No. 2 tin)	\$0.78
Ceylon Tea, No. 1 "Lipton" (1 lb. tin)	2.25
Cooked Peas "Beulah" (11 oz. tin)	.22
Dill Pickles "Del Monte" (No. 2 1/2 tin)	.55
Grapefruit Juice Cordial "Brookes" (per bot.)	1.05
Honey, Clear "Getzbest" (17 1/4 oz. bot.)	.78
Jelly Crystals "Chivers" (per pkt.)	.32
Lime Juice Cordial "Roses" (per bot.)	1.65
Loganberry Juice "Libby" (No. 1 tall tin)	.42
Olives, Cocktail "Maconochie" (per bot.)	.70
Pork Sausages "St. George" (1/2 lb. tin)	.48
Washing Blue "Reckitt" (1 doz. in box)	.50

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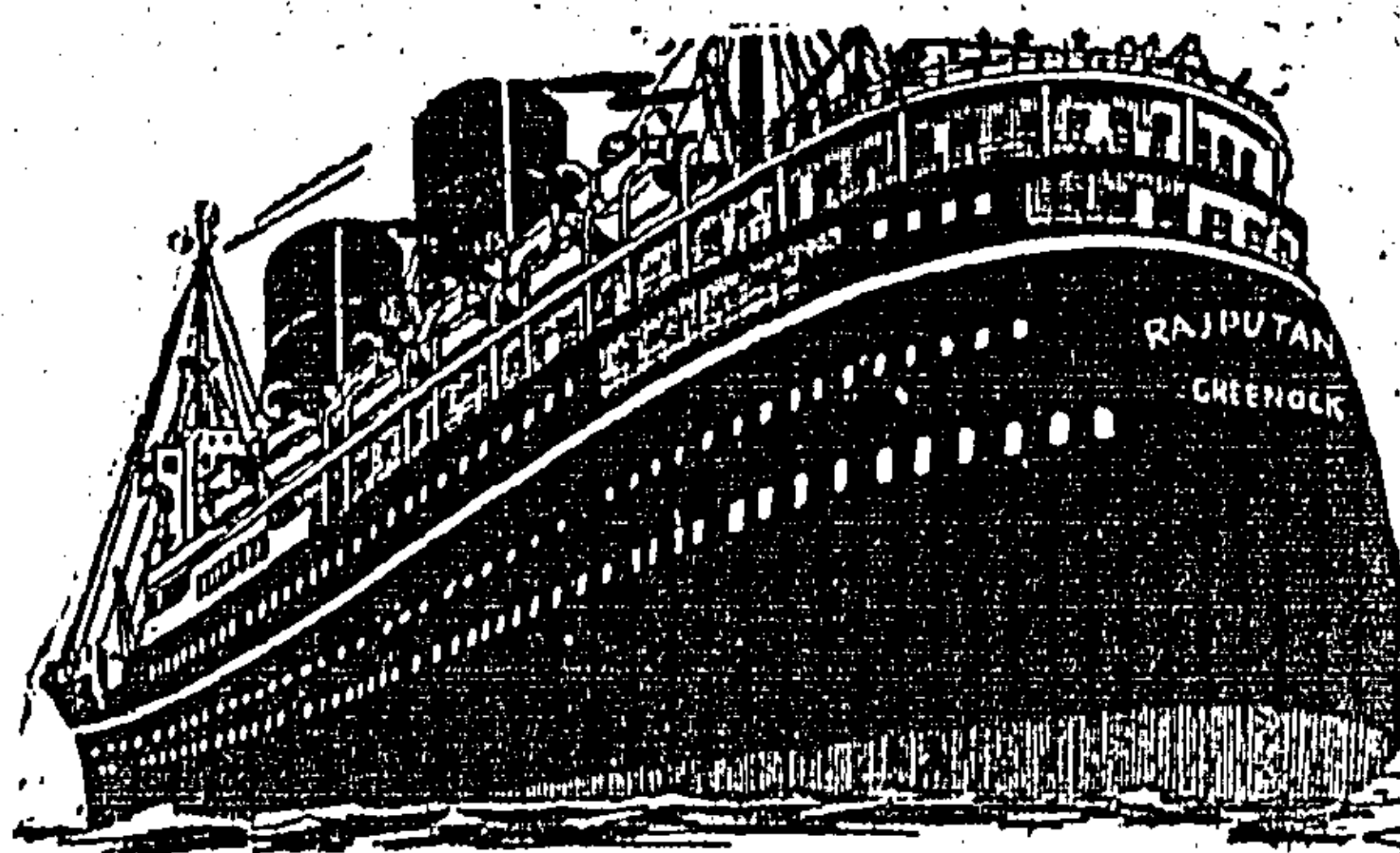
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S.S.	Tons	From Hong Kong About	Destination.
*JEYPORE	5,000	8th June	Bombay, Karachi & Persian Gulf.
CORFU	14,500	12th June	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
*Bangalore	6,000	19th June	Marseilles, Havre, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp & Hull.
NALDERA	10,000	26th June	Bombay Marseilles & London.
CARTHAGE	14,500	10th July	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
*BHUTAN	6,000	17th July	Marseilles, Havre, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp & Hull.
RANCHI	17,000	24th July	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
*BEHAR	6,000	31st July	Marseilles, Havre, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp & Hull.

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TALMA	10,000	6th June	Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta.
SIRDHANA	6,000	19th June	
SHIRALA	4,000	3rd July.	
TILAWA	10,000	17th July.	
SANTHA	8,000	31st July.	

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS

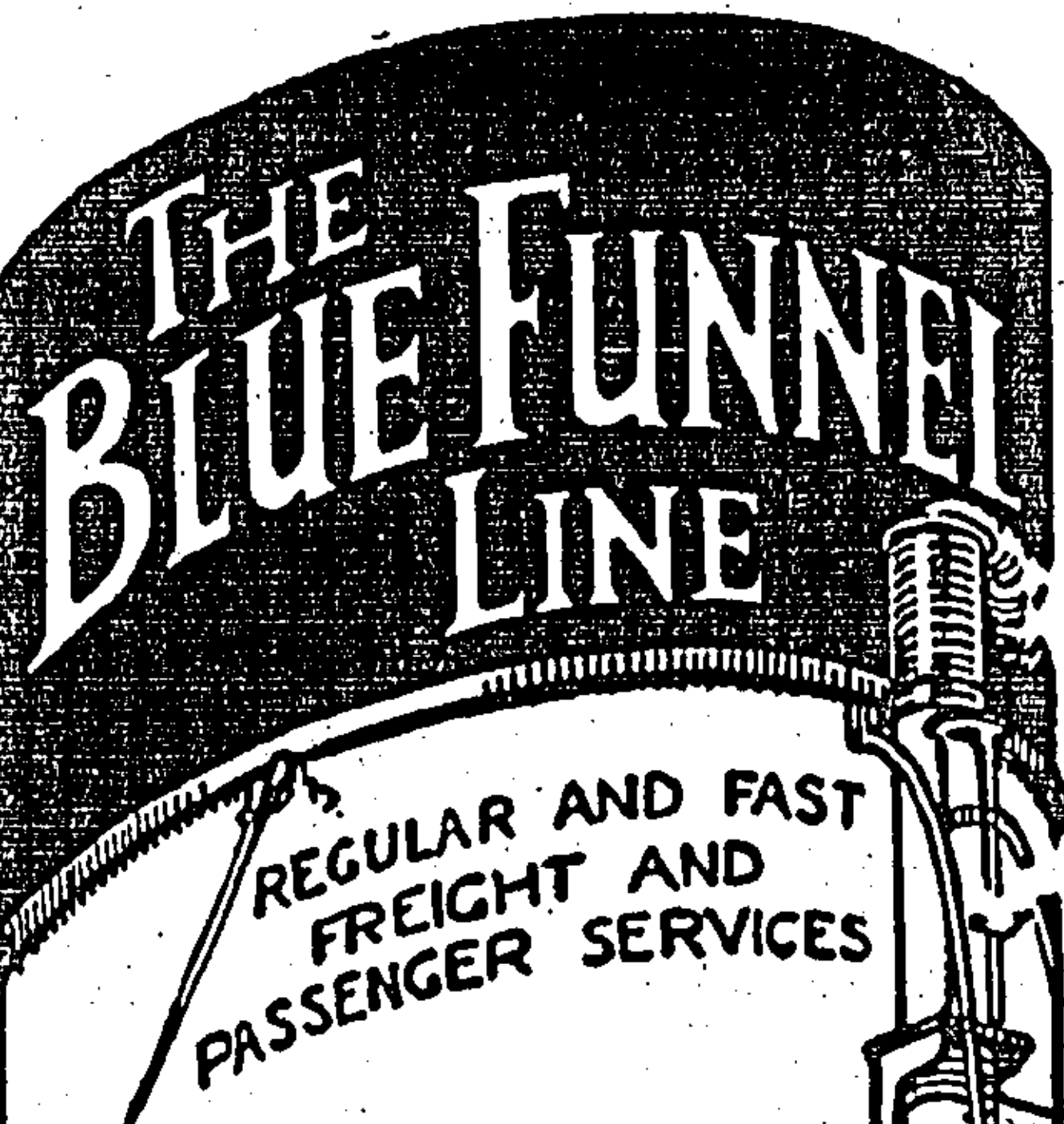
TANDA	7,000	4th June	Manila, Rabaul, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne & Hobart.
NANKIN	7,000	2nd July	
NELLORE	7,000	31st July	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

NANKIN	7,000	3rd June	Shanghai & Japan.
SHIRALA	8,000	10th June	Amoy, Shanghai & Japan.
CARTHAGE	14,500	10th June	Shanghai & Japan.
*BHUTAN	6,000	11th June	Shanghai & Japan.
*BEHAR	6,000	20th June	Shanghai & Japan.
TILAWA	10,000	24th June	Amoy, Shanghai & Japan.
RANCHI	17,000	24th June	Shanghai & Japan.

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LIVERPOOL SERVICE

BELLEROPHON sails 22 June for Havre, Liverpool, and Bromborough.

NEW YORK SERVICE

PHENIX sails 28 Sept. for Boston, N.Y., Philadelphia & Baltimore via Batavia, Straits & Cape of Good Hope.

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe, Nagoya and Yokohama)
IXION sails 16 June for Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

INWARD SERVICE

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Special reduced fares are quoted for cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation.

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SHARE PRICES

The following is the list of local share quotations issued this morning.

Banks.	
H. K. Banks, \$1,000 s.	
H. K. Bank, (Lon. Rg.), £121	
n.	
Chartered Bank, £15½ n.	
Mercantile Bank, A. and B.	
£23½ n.	
Mercantile Bank, C., £15½ n.	
East Asia Bank, \$93 b.	
Insurance.	
Canton Ins., \$312 n.	
Union Ins., \$322 n.	
China Underwriters, \$2.05 b.	
H. K. Fire Ins., \$289 n.	
Internat'l Assce., Sh. \$4¼ n.	
Shipping.	
Douglas, \$47¼ n.	
H. K. Steamships, \$9 n.	
Indo-China (Pref.), \$39 b.	
Indo-China (Def.), \$50 n.	
Shell (Steamer), 104¼ n.	
Union Waterboats, \$9.45 n.	
Docks etc.	
H. K. Wharves (old), \$110 b.	
H. K. & W. Docks, \$30 b.	
Providents (old), \$2.20 b.	
Providents (new), 75 cts. n.	
New Engineering, Sh. \$3¼ n.	
Shanghai Docks, Sh. \$102 n.	
Mining.	
Kailan Mining Adm. 22/- n.	
Raub, \$12.80 n.	
Venz. Goldfield \$8 n.	
Philippine Mining.	
Antamoks, P. 1.05	
Atoks, P. .33	
Baguio Gold, P. 2.0¼	
Balatoc Min., P. .12	
Benguet Cons., P. 11.25	
Benguet Expl., P. 11½	
Big Wedge, P. .24	
Coco Grove, P. .73	
Consolidated Mines, P. .024	
Demonstration, P. .72	
E. Mindanao, P. 24½	
Gum Gold, P. .10	
Ipo Gold, P. 19¼	
I. X. L., P. .70	
Itogons, P. .09	
Masbate Cons., P. 30½	
Min. Rese., P. .25	
Northern Min., P. .09	
Paracale Gumaus, P. .40	
Salacot Min., P. .04	
San Mauricio, P. 2.05	
Suyoc Consols., P. .38	
United Patricule, P. .70	
Lands, Hotels, etc.	
H. and S. Hotels, \$7.20 ca.	
H. K. Lands, \$35¼ b.	
H. K. Lands, 4% Debon, \$105 n.	
Shai Lands, Sh. \$15 n.	
Metropolitan Lands, Sh. \$10. n.	
Humphries, \$9½ n.	
H. K. Realities, \$6.10 n.	
Chinese Estates \$80 n.	
China Realities, Sh. \$4 n.	
China Debat, \$60 n.	
Public Utilities.	
H. K. Tramway, \$14.60 b.	
Peak Trams, (old), \$4¼ b.	
Peak Trams (new), \$1¼ b.	
Star Ferries, \$84¼	
Yau-mat'l Ferries (old), \$25¼ b.	
China Lights, \$14 b.	
China Lights (new), \$13.90 n.	

DONATIONS TO BOY SCOUTS

The following is a list of the subscriptions, which have been received by the Hongkong Boy Scouts Association for 1937:

Previously acknowledged	\$475.00
E. Abraham	10.00
E. Davidson	5.00
Li Jow Son	5.00
The Hon. Dr. H. H. Kotewell	10.00
K. S. Morrison	10.00
J. H. Taggart	10.00
Kan Tong Po	10.00
The Hon. Dr. A. R. Wellington	10.00
E. Potter	10.00
D. H. Blake	5.00
Dr. Chau Wai Cheung	5.00
Li. Col. H. B. L. Dowbiggin	5.00
H. B. Hancock	5.00
J. R. Masson	25.00
	\$600.00

THE CHAI WAN DEBT

List of Donations Received	
Previously acknowledged	\$1,225.00
E. Cook Esq.	200.00
Rev. R. J. Higgs	10.00
	\$1,435.00

Further donations will be gratefully received by Messrs. Thomas & Co., Accountants to the H. K. Boy Scouts Association, York Building, Hongkong.

H. K. Electric \$60¼ b.	
Macao Electric, \$18½ b.	
Sandakan Lights, \$12¼ b.	
Telephone (old), \$29¼ b.	
Telephone (new), \$11.90 b.	
China Buses, Sh. \$11¼ n.	
Singapore Traction, 23/- n.	
Singapore Pref., 23/- n.	
Industrials.	
Cald. Macg. (old), Sh. \$16¼ n.	
Cald. Macg. (Pref.), Sh. \$17 n.	
Canton Ices, \$2 n.	
Cement, \$15.10 n.	
H. K. Ropes, \$5.20 n.	
Stores, &c.	
Dairy Farm, \$25.05 b.	
Watson, \$4.75 b.	
Lane Crawford, \$8.60 n.	
Sinceres, \$2.60 n.	
Wing On (H.K.), \$50 n.	
Wm. Powells, 45 cts. b.	
Cotton Mills.	
Ewo Cottons, Sh. \$10.50 n.	
Shai Cottons, (old), Sh. \$11¼ b.	
X. D.	
Zoong Sings, \$31 n.	
Wing On Textiles, Sh. \$81 n.	
Miscellaneous.	
H. K. Entertainments, \$4.70 n.	
Constructions (old), \$1.00 n.	
Constructions (new), 45 cts. b.	
Vibro Piling, \$5 n.	
Ch. Govt. 5% 1925 GSBds. 90%	
H. K. Govt. 4% Loan 8¼% prm. n.	
H. K. Govt. 3¼% Loan 2% prm. n.	
Wallace Harpers, \$4 n.	
Marsmans Inv., (Lond.) s/-	
22/6 n.	
Marsmans (H.K.), 0/0 sa.	

H.K. STOCK EXCHANGE OFFICIAL SUMMARY

The market was generally quiet, with the exception of Banks, which again advanced to \$1,050. Manila advices were firm, with prices well maintained. Coco Grove rose sharply to 72 centavos.

Buyers.	
Hongkong Banks \$1,030	
Bank of East Asia \$95	
Union Insurance \$622	
Indo-China (Pref.) \$50	
H.K. Wharves \$119	
H.K. Docks \$30	
Providents (Old) \$2.20	
H.K. Hotels \$7.15	
H.K. Lands \$35¼	
Peak Trams (Old) \$4¼	
Peak Trams (New) \$1¼	
Star Ferries \$85	
China Lights (Old) \$14	
H.K. Electric \$60¼	
Macao Electric \$18½	
Telephones (Old) \$20¼	
Telephones (New) \$11.90	
Dairy Farms \$25.05	
Watsons \$4¼	
Wm. Powell, Ltd. 45 cts.	
Shai Cottons (Old) Sh. \$11¼	
Constructions (New) 45 cts.	
Marsman (H.K.) 0/0	
Sellers.	
Hongkong Banks \$1,050	
China Lights (New) \$13.00	
Bates.	
China Underwriters \$2.10	
Providents (Old) \$2.22¼	
H.K. Hotels \$7.20	
H.K. Electric \$61	
Shai Cotton (Old) Sh. \$11¼	
Vibro Piling \$5	
Marsman (H.K.) 0/0	

THE HEART OF BRITAIN STOOD STILL

(Continued From Page 6.)

lunge to the British people. Until it came they did not know how hard and strong they were. Those who can look back 21 years know how they met the challenge then, and what they did and endured. And those who do not remember may be proud that they, too, can stand the shock of sudden, hard reality. They will not say that they are proud. This strange, muddling, warm-hearted, hard-fighting British nation, which too soon grows accustomed to any state of affairs, even to war, refuses to know its own power. But when the test comes, Britain finds itself, and the world wonders.

TRIBUTE PAID TO WAR DEAD

AMERICANS OBSERVE MEMORIAL DAY

At 10 o'clock this morning, the staff of the American Consulate, headed by Mr. H. Donovan and accompanied by local American ladies and officers of the U.S.S. Asheville, proceeded to Happy Valley where they laid flowers on the graves of all United States citizens there. This annual act commemorates the memory of those who lost their lives in the American Civil War.

Actually, United States Memorial Day, as it is called, falls on May 30 but a Government ruling transfers Sunday celebrations to the following day. H. M. warships in harbour will pay

WATER LEVELS FOR WEST, NORTH AND EAST RIVERS

The River Conservancy Commission for Kwangtung Province issues the following report on water levels, in English feet, for the West, North and East Rivers:

Place of Observation	Highest	Lowest	1937
West River at Wuchow	+79.0	-2.5	+20.0 +34.0
West River at Shihshing	+41.0	0	+12.1 +17.4
North River at Tsingyuen	+26.0	0	+14.7 +19.0
North River at Shanshui	+37.6	-3	+5.7 +10.5
East River at Shiehling	+15.5	-3.7	+5.3 +10.5

tribute at noon when H.M.S. Tamar will fire 21 guns, flying the U. S. Ensign at half mast. The colours of all warships will be flown at half-mast.

The Hongkong Telegraph SEVENTH ANNUAL AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

June-August, 1937

\$250 CASH PRIZES \$250

(Donated by "Hongkong Telegraph")

TWO SILVER TROPHIES, VALUED \$250

(Donated by Ilford, Ltd., London)

BELL & HOWELL FILMO STRAIGHT EIGHT MOVIE CAMERA AND CASE, VALUED \$250

(Donated by Filmo Depot, Hongkong)

TWO SILVER CUPS FOR SPECIAL CORONATION CELEBRATION SECTION

(Donated by Dr. F. Bunjo and Mr. J. C. M. Granham)

COUPONS FOR PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS

(Donated to the value of \$125 by Helmut Nocht and to the value of \$50 by Agfa China Company)

THE ILFORD TROPHIES WILL BE AWARDED TO THE BEST AND SECOND BEST ENTRIES IN THE COMPETITION, IRRESPECTIVE OF CLASS.

Other prizes will be allotted as follows:

SECTION ONE:

FOR STORY-TELLING PICTURES

First Prize: Bell and Howell Filmo Straight Eight Movie Camera, with case, valued \$250, donated by Filmo Depot, Hongkong.

Second Prize: Coupon for Photographic Goods, valued \$25, donated by Helmut Nocht.

Third Prize: Coupon for Photographic Goods, valued \$10, donated by Agfa China Company.

SECTION TWO:

GENERAL PICTORIAL SECTION (VIEWS, ARCHITECTURE, LANDSCAPES, SEASCAPES, HUMAN AND ANIMAL STUDIES).

First Prize: \$75 Cash, donated by "Hongkong Telegraph."

Second Prize: Coupon for Photographic Goods, valued \$50, donated by Helmut Nocht.

Third Prize: \$30 Cash, donated by "Hongkong Telegraph."

Fourth Prize: \$20 Cash, donated by "Hongkong Telegraph."

Consolation Prize: Coupon for Photographic Goods, valued \$10, donated by Agfa China Company.

SECTION THREE:

STUDIES IN STILL LIFE

First Prize: \$45 Cash, donated by "Hongkong Telegraph."

Second Prize: \$25 Cash, donated by "Hongkong Telegraph."

Third Prize: \$15 Cash, donated by "Hongkong Telegraph."

Fourth Prize: Coupon for Photographic Goods, valued \$10; donated by Agfa China Company.

SECTION FOUR:

SNAPSHOTS TAKEN BY CHILDREN UNDER 14 YEARS

First Prize: \$25 Cash, donated by "Hongkong Telegraph."

Second Prize: \$15 Cash, donated by "Hongkong Telegraph."

Third Prize: Coupon for photographic Goods, valued \$10, donated by Agfa China Company.

SECTION FIVE:

FOR PICTURES OF HONGKONG CORONATION CELEBRATIONS

Prizes will comprise silver trophies donated by Dr. F. Bunjo and Mr. J. C. M. Granham; Coupon for Photographic Goods, valued \$50, donated by Helmut Nocht; Coupon for Photographic Goods, valued \$10, donated by Agfa China Company.

RULES

The following Rules will govern the Competition:

- The Competition is confined exclusively to amateur photographers.
- No employee or member of any firm in the photographic trade is permitted to compete.
- The prizes will be awarded to the competitors tending in what are adjudged to be the best photographs in each Section. Each entry must be accompanied by a form which will be published during the period of the competition, and which must be lightly pasted on back of entry.
- The right to publish any or all of the entries in the Telegraph is reserved.
- All photographs entered must have been taken in the Colony of Hongkong. Photographs which have been already entered in other Competitions are ineligible.
- No responsibility will be accepted for non-delivery of, loss of, or damage to entries.
- All entries to be either black, sepia, or toned pictures. Hand-coloured photographs are ineligible.
- Pictures submitted in sepia tones should be accompanied by a smaller print in black and white.
- No picture to be entered in more than one Section.
- Mounts to be only white or cream, and, except in the Children's Section, must be of one of the following sizes: 10" by 14", 10" by 12", 10" by 8".
- No correspondence will be entered into in connection with the Competition.
- Members of the Staff of Hongkong Telegraph and the South China Morning Post are not permitted to compete.
- The decisions of the Judges shall be final.
- At the conclusion of the Competition, entries will be returned to competitors on application at the Telegraph offices within seven days.

COMMENCE SENDING IN YOUR ENTRIES FROM JUNE 1ST.

USE THIS FORM

AND
LIGHTLY PASTE IT ON THE
BACK OF EACH ENTRY.

ENTRY FORM

SECTION
NAME
ADDRESS
DATE
Please use block letters and paste this on back of each Entry.
If entered in Children's Section, parent please countersign here.

FLASH!
NEVER FILMED BEFORE!
COMPLETE STORY OF
THE CORONATION CEREMONY
IN
WESTMINSTER ABBEY



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Hongkong Telegraph.

MONDAY, MAY 31, 1937.

ATLANTIC AIR
SERVICES

Since 1919, when the Atlantic Ocean was flown for the first time, about fifty pilots have attempted the flight, with varying success. Now Atlantic flying is to be taken out of the romantic sphere of pioneering and brought within the prosaic sphere of commerce. Five different Governments are co-operating in a scheme to establish mail and passenger air services from Ireland to Newfoundland, and these services will probably be in use within the next eighteen months. Imperial Airways and Pan-American Airways, who have a joint agreement for operating the route, are at present engaged on the preliminary investigations. The type of craft required is one capable of covering the range of about two thousand miles and of carrying apparatus designed to safeguard it from undue divergence from the route. Of the three machines under consideration for this purpose—the flying boat, the Mayo composite aircraft, and the land aeroplane—the last named is thought to be the most suitable. It is probable that seaplanes, on the whole, will be employed on shorter routes, while landplanes, fitted with an extra number of engines, will be the machines more generally employed in the proposed new service. Before the service can be opened to the public it will be necessary to lessen the principal risk of divergence from the route owing to fuel limitation. Weather maps of the route are therefore being revised, and special stations are being built at the termini, fitted with short-wave wireless sets for giving directional guidance to Atlantic aircraft. As an alternative to the Ireland-Newfoundland route, which may have to be closed when the weather is at its worst during the winter, a longer route by way of the Azores may be adopted. Main reliance for commercial services across the Atlantic, however, must be placed on the proposals for a Northern route. People are bound to use this trans-ocean air service, if not for the time it saves, then for the adventure of the thing. Mails will be carried. But, with all the developments in construction and navigation, we have not arrived at a point where we can honestly say that flying is safe. Under ordinary conditions—yes. But it is the unexpected element which causes disasters. It shakes the public's confidence in aircraft to hear that there were seventeen fatalities in the several smash-ups in England over the week-end. We shall continue to fly oceans, however, in spite of the risk—and until it is eliminated.

21 YEARS AGO TO-DAY...

The Heart of Britain By H. W. SEAMAN Stood Still



The fatal voyage which shocked Britain. Kitchener (second from right) boards the Hampshire... to meet his death.

AS I remember—and you do, too, if you were here—it was a warm afternoon in early summer.

The first bee, the first butterfly, the sudden smell of melting asphalt, the first print frock—all these small, happy surprises were there to enjoy, if only we could have forgotten the dark, menacing background of war.

That coloured our lives—or robbed them of colour. It was our constant companion from the moment of each day's waking, before we could be glad that the day was lovely. Nothing then was so bright or sweet as God intended.

And yet, because something big happened to all of us that summer afternoon 21 years ago, all the little things we saw and heard are fixed for ever in our hearts and minds. The great event, instead of overwhelming all else, blotting it out, made it indelible.

Looking back now, we do not see that event as the war's towering mountain peak of tragedy. Indeed, it may even seem strange that the death of one great man, at a time when death and destruction were all about us, could have moved us so deeply.

"Kitchener is dead." Where were you when you first heard these words? Where were you that warm afternoon in 1917?

Too well you remember, I think. You will need no help from me to call back the picture and fill in every detail of it. Like everybody else in Britain, you were stunned by the news; yet in that moment your mind took in, with incredible clearness, with the fidelity of a photographic plate, all that you saw and heard.

And the twenty-first anniversary of Kitchener's death finds all this as vivid and meaningful as it was on the day it happened; ready to be recalled by the mention of a name.

CHANCE brought up the name of Kitchener an hour before I began to write this.

What particular set of circumstances worked to this end I do not know. We were about to have tea on a lawn, and the clatter of cups and the scent of newly-cut lawn grass may have brought back a similar afternoon 21 years ago.

"Where were you when you heard of Kitchener's death?" somebody asked, and all began to speak at once.

Everybody knew.

Everybody remembered, and there was no vagueness in the memories. Each had a clear, distinct picture.

This was why, I think. The war had been going on for nearly two years, and, although its shadow had fallen on the lives of all people, there had never yet been a moment of doubt. Kitchener was at the helm, and victory at the end was inevitable.

And now had come this tremendous tragedy, to deal a bitter blow to Britain's hopes.

It was collapse. It was doom. It was the death of a god. It was as if the one sure earthly prop on which the nation leaned had been taken away, making ruin certain.

More sudden, less expected than any bad news of battle on sea or land, more than the loss of men, guns, ships, towns, this was the one unbelievable thing which could not happen.

These people were accustomed to receiving bad news. They were prepared to see enemy airships over their homes. They knew the horror of dark nights. Those were incidents of war, and they were ready for them.

Even an invasion of England, though it would have alarmed them and stirred them to new action, would not have been so great, so incredible a surprise as the death of Kitchener.

I DO not think that I have exaggerated the state of public feeling at that time. Indeed, it is impossible to over-state the hold that the Kitchener legend had taken on the people of Great Britain.

Kitchener was the national hero, the one man on whom the nation relied. While he lived, defeat was impossible. That he could die while the nation needed him was unthinkable.

And on that warm afternoon of early summer Britain's heart stood still in grief for the lost leader, in fear of the future.

"Where were you when you heard that Kitchener was dead?" I asked a woman of 38.

"I was a typist in Manchester," she replied at once. "I had just come back to the office after lunch. If you asked me, I could even tell you what I had for lunch, what clothes I wore."

"A violinist in the street was playing 'You Made Me Love You; I Didn't Want to Do It.'"

"I was alone in the office, and I went to the window to look out. It was exactly ten minutes past three."

"There was a newsagent's shop across the street, and a news-

paper poster outside. I stared at the poster, and read it three times before I could take it in. It seemed unreal, fantastic. The words seemed to mean nothing at all.

"Kitchener drowned." Just that. For a long time I just looked at the words. Slowly I realised that they were real and that I was really there, leaning out of the window."

She put together all the details of the picture. The nearby church clock stood at a quarter past three. There was type-writer ink on her fingers and tears in her eyes. And the bottom had fallen out of the world.

She ran through the building and found the other offices empty. On the pavement in front of the door a man was reading a newspaper and four office girls were reading over his shoulder. She joined them.

"Is it true?" she asked breathlessly.

THAT is how the news of Kitchener's death came to one girl. How did it come to you?

One woman I know took her little boy in her arms and cried: "What will happen to daddy now? What will happen to all of us?" There must have been thousands who used these very words.

What would happen to us? They were asking that in millions of homes, in workshops, offices, munition factories, and in Whitehall. Women driving trams, women working in the hayfields, soldiers at the front, children in school, all aghast at this sudden stroke of Fate, stopped to wonder.

"Drowned" was the word that rang in everybody's ears. What was Kitchener doing at sea? We could not picture him there. He was the great land hero, bringer of victory in Egypt, the Sudan, South Africa, the Indian frontier, and now in the Great War.

Nobody had told us that he had gone on a mission to Russia. For all we knew, until the tragic moment when the news came of the loss of the cruiser Hampshire, with Kitchener and 800 men, he was at his post in Whitehall, and all was well with Britain.

The Russian steam roller had collapsed, the Royal Navy had lost many great ships in the battle of the Bight, bad news from many fronts had darkened our days.

But that was only what we had been warned to expect. Kitchener himself had foreseen at the beginning that it would be a long war. With him at the helm, all was certain to come right at the

His personal magnetism had raised Kitchener's Army, the 1,500,000 young fellows who had flocked to the colours in the first year of the war.

No such force had ever before been brought together anywhere in the world by voluntary enlistment.

Kitchener's name and fame had drawn them to the recruiting stations. "Your King and Country Need You," he had said, and a month after the outbreak of the war they were joining up at the rate of 35,000 a day—more than the recruiting officers could handle, more than the Government could equip.

There were so many that there was not enough khaki to make uniforms for them, so, until they went to

the front, they wore dark blue. "Kitchener Chaps," they called themselves proudly.

IT will be hard to make clear to the new generation the spell that Kitchener cast on the imaginations of those who lived in the time when his name was magic.

Only those who remember it can realise what his death meant. But they realise it as vividly as on the day it happened.

The dramatic suddenness of the blow gave it crushing weight. Everything paused, and it seemed as if nothing could ever go on again. Time itself seemed to stand still.

There was actually a sudden fall in the production of munitions and other war material. Men laid down their tools. Wheels ceased to turn.

We know now that it was not the darkest hour of the Great War, but it seemed so. It was an hour of doubt, or bewilderment, even of faltering. You asked your friends what could come after this, and they could not find words for answer.

But in our hearts all of us knew that there could be no other answer. To find it we had first to find ourselves, to adjust ourselves to a new perspective, with the greatest figure absent.

Absent only in the flesh. His face still looked out from every recruiting stand in the Kingdom, and his message was still a living flame.

Slowly and sadly we picked up the threads. The words "Carry on," born in war-time, took on a new and fuller meaning. Kitchener had said, "Carry on!" And that was the message the whole nation now heard.

As the blow of his death had not broken us, nothing could. There was nothing ahead that could not be borne. Air-raids, butter queues, empty grates, unlighted streets, casualty lists, blood, mud, and horror could come, but the spirit that had brought Britain through nearly two years of war would carry us through to the end.

Once again we saw no other end than victory. After that tragic pause, though greater trials came, there was never a moment of doubt.

And worse than Kitchener had known did lie ahead. Within a few weeks the great battles of the Somme were raging, and tanks were in action for the first time. Hopes then raised were dashed. Failure and frustration might come often, but not despair.

The freezing horror of Kitchener's death was Fate's challenge. (Continued on Page 5.)

6 FT. GIRL'S SPLIT-MIND SUICIDE

London, Apr. 26.

IRENE MILMORE, aged 22, the 6ft. London typist whose body was found in the Thames at Wapping, a fortnight after her disappearance, was a victim of a strange psychological condition known as "split personality."

"She had the impression that she might lose her reason," said the coroner at Stepney yesterday, returning a verdict of Suicide while of Unsound Mind.

"The disease from which she was suffering," he said, "was a condition of splitting of the mind, if I may so describe it, in which a person cannot reconcile two views of life."

The evidence given by her brother, Mr. G. E. Filmore, her friend, Police-Constable Henry Perkins, and Mr. Gerald Baker, at whose house at Dulwich she had recently been staying, revealed the strange mental battle which had been going on in the girl's mind.

Mr. Filmore said his sister had for six or seven weeks been attending hospital on account of her nerves.

"She used to say things were hopeless," he said. "She saw two or three specialists, but she did not give them a chance. She was impatient and wanted things done at once."

Mr. Baker said that the girl feared she would become insane, but towards the end of her stay at his home she was much better.

Her dance partner and friend, P.C. Henry Perkins, said she seemed to be in the best of spirits at the dance at Streatham when suddenly she left him, saying she would be back in a few minutes. She was not seen alive again.

SUBTLE AILMENT

"Medical science is working to evolve methods of treating cases like that of Miss Filmore," a Harley-street psychiatrist said yesterday. "Women and girls are more prone to mental disturbance than men, and in a number of suicides otherwise quite normal girls it has been found that they were afflicted by the condition of split-mind, more commonly called split-personality."

"Very often the victims of this very puzzling mental ailment are persons of mental brilliance. The disintegration of the mind is very often brought about by shock or emotional strain. Elements which have lain dormant in the unconscious mind begin to erupt."

"A battle is begun between the conscious and the sub-conscious mind, and small problems of everyday life take on the significance of life and death decisions."

"It is one of the most subtle of all human ailments. The mind works doubly, each side of it to contrary purpose."



TO STUDY POLE WEATHER — Commander Clifford J. MacGregor, meteorologist of the Newark, N. J., airport weather bureau, with Mrs. MacGregor, aboard the schooner General Greeley II, in which he plans to take a two-year-trip to the North Pole. He hopes to obtain data essential to long-range weather forecasting.

AMERICAN INDUSTRY'S MOST PROFITABLE YEAR SINCE 1930 EARNINGS NEARLY \$80,000,000

New York. American industry this year enjoyed the most profitable first quarter since 1930 despite higher wage and material costs and increased taxes, a survey based on earnings statements of the first 63 reporting companies showed recently.

The organizations comprising all major branches of manufacturing, except automobiles, had combined net earnings of \$76,783,626, an increase of \$21,115,701, or 30.7 per cent, compared with the \$55,667,925 reported for the first 1936 quarter.

The reports indicated increased operating expenses largely had been offset by expansion in sales volume and the cutting down of per unit costs as a result of more modern equipment and more efficient management. Taxes continued to absorb an increasing portion of the operating revenues, with Social Security and

unemployment levies swelling payments.

Companies engaged in manufacture of the so-called heavy goods recorded greatest improvement, from steel, building equipment, automotive parts, machine tool and oil enterprises showed profit gains ranging to as much as 47.3 per cent above the 1936 comparatives. On the other hand, banking companies generally made a less favorable showing than last year which may explain the recent price increases instituted by these organizations.

Only 11 of the 63 companies failed to show improvement in their earnings for the first quarter of 1937. However, all operated in the "black" this year whereas three of the companies reported net losses for the initial three months last year.

Several companies reported the best quarter in their history. Some had earnings in excess of the full year 1935. And still others recorded common stock earnings for the first time since the depression.

	First Quarter 1937	First Quarter 1936	Percentage
Acme Steel	1,094,941	391,853	179.4
Amer. Chicle	785,891	667,319	17.8
Amer. Tel. & Tel. (Parent Co.)	43,435,751	34,442,957	26.1
Caterpillar Tractor	2,772,309	1,570,719	43.2
Continental Baking	626,970	170,303	249.6
Continental Rubber	464,874	520,315	10.7 (D)
Industrial Rayon	468,004	189,016	135.6
Johns Manville	1,021,918	170,704	478.1
Kimberly Clark	451,561	204,282	121.0
Lehn & Fink	129,880	180,524	32.4 (D)
Libby-Owens-Ford Glass	2,920,985	1,990,987	47.2
Math. Alkali Works	550,716	289,692	64.7
Mead Corp. (12 Weeks)	143,567	117,337	21.8
Mullins Mfg.	830,109	215,094	284.8
Superior Paper Co.	1,405,432	820,061	69.6
Underwood Elliott Fisher	2,200,000	400,000	450.0
Union Oil California	3,390,000	2,650,000	28.2
United Fruit	1,411,632	436,817	223.3
U.S. Gypsum	5,341,512	3,732,454	43.1
Westinghouse E. & Mfg.			
(D)—Decline.			

BOMBING CAUSES MAJOR CRISIS

(Continued from Page 1.)

killed and eighty-three wounded by bombs dropped aboard the German battleship, Deutschland, to-day, by Spanish government aircraft.

The government has decided to take certain measures, which, although not yet disclosed, will be communicated to the non-intervention committee in London.

The battleship was off Ibiza, in the Balearic Islands, when the bombing occurred.

It is stated at the Navy Office that the ship involved was definitely the Deutschland, and not the Admiral von Scheer, as was first reported. These are sister ships. Only two bombs, not four, struck the vessel. It was first stated that fifteen men were killed or injured, but that total is now altered to twenty-three dead and eighty-three wounded.

Official quarters stress the seriousness of the situation. But it is understood that at present no rash step will be taken. Germany will first refer to matter to the Non-Intervention Committee.

A full Cabinet, presided over by Herr Hitler, is at present considering the situation.

ARRIVAL AT GIBRALTAR

Gibraltar, May 30. The German battleship Deutschland has arrived here from her patrol off the Spanish coast with her flag half-masted, and twenty-three dead and sixty wounded aboard. These are the casualties suffered from the explosion of aerial bombs dropped by Spanish Government aircraft.

As the Deutschland entered the harbour all British and foreign warships lowered their flags to half-mast.

CABINET CONFERS

Berlin, May 30. A communique, which was broadcast, was issued after the full Cabinet meeting here, over which Herr Adolf Hitler presided.

Hitler, who was at Munich when news of the bombing was received, immediately conferred with the Foreign Minister, Baron Konstantin von Neurath, who was also in Munich. Herr Hitler and the Foreign Minister later met Admiral Raeder, who flew from Berlin to see the Chancellor.

After their conference in Munich, Herr Hitler, Baron von Neurath and Admiral Raeder flew to Berlin for the Cabinet meeting.

RUSHES TO BERLIN

General Herman Goering Minister of Aviation, was at Weimar, rushed by air to Berlin for the Cabinet conference.

The German News Agency, official Nazi organ, issued a communique on the subject of the bombing, saying:

"The German Government will now have to give a proper answer to the unprovoked provocation of the Spanish criminals."

A Government communique stated that all those killed and injured aboard the Deutschland were in the crew's unprotected quarters which was hit by one bomb. The second bomb slightly damaged the side and deck of the vessel. The ship did not fire a shot, and completely retained its fighting ability and the power to move.

"She proceeded to Gibraltar in order to disembark her injured," the communique adds.

COMMUNICATING MEASURES

The German Government issued another communique later. It reads: "After the Red Valencia Government had been warned by the Committee of Non-Intervention and the German Government against making further attacks on ships engaged in international control patrols, this new criminal assault on a German ship compels us to take measures which will be communicated immediately to the Non-Intervention Committee."

The communique adds that after the bombing attack on the Italian harbour of Majorca German vessels have been forbidden to call at that port.

The Deutschland was lying in the

Ibiza roadstead when the bombing attack occurred.

GREAT INDIGNATION

It is understood in political quarters that all those present at the Cabinet meeting to-day expressed the greatest indignation over the bombing.

The nature of the measures Germany will take will probably be announced to-day.

The German Navy has been ordered to fly flags at half-mast. Newspapers publish news of the bombing on their front pages with heavy black borders.

It is stated that the Spanish Government's assertion that the warship fired on the planes has been proved untrue by eye-witnesses. Moreover, the crew was not at action stations but in unprotected quarters.

All the dead are ratings.—**REUTER.**

OFFICIAL BROADCAST

Berlin, May 30. An official German radio broadcast described the "terrible news" of the bombing of the pocket-battleship, Deutschland, which limped into Gibraltar harbour to-day with flags at half-mast more than 20 dead and 83 injured aboard.

The ship was seriously damaged by bombing planes off the port of Ibiza, said the communique issued by the Government.

"The Government," adds the communique, "will know how to give an appropriate answer to this unprovoked provocation by the Spanish criminals."

Radio broadcasts said the Deutschland did not open fire on the Spanish planes.

As much as the Valencia Government has been twice warned that its aircraft must not fly over German ships, the Reich finds itself forced to take immediate measures, of which it will advise the nations represented on the International Non-Intervention Committee.

Diplomats regard the situation as the gravest that has thus far arisen out of the Spanish war and are apprehensive of the course of possible German reprisals.

Herr Adolf Hitler has hurriedly returned to Berlin from Munich to confer with Government leaders.—**United Press.**

PITTSBURGH REGAINS LEADERSHIP

Beats St. Louis While
New York Loses

Yankees Progress By Hard Hitting

New York, May 30.

Pittsburgh regained the leadership of the National League to-day by beating St. Louis Cardinals, seven to four, while New York was being drubbed by Philadelphia.

Pittsburgh hit twelve times and the Cardinals hit nine. Paul Waner and Moore hitting home runs for the latter. Pittsburgh had two errors.

Boston scored 11 runs on 20 hits against Brooklyn. Moore hitting a circuit drive. Brooklyn's four hits netted four runs, but the Dodgers had three errors.

Camilli, Grace and Klein hit home runs for Philadelphia when the Phillies played New York. Their 11 hits brought in six runs and the Giants scored three on nine safeties.

Chicago defeated Cincinnati seven to one, with 14 hits against four. The Cubs had two of the three errors.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York Yankees progressed in the American League, scoring 13 runs on 15 hits against Philadelphia's eight hits and one tally. Gehrig and Rolfe hit home runs for the Yanks.

Washington, with 14 hits and 11 runs, was in form against Boston, whose batters secured seven hits and turned them into four runs, assisted by Fox and Mills, who hit homers.

Chicago beat Cleveland nine to six, with 14 hits and three errors to eight and one.

Detroit went on a rampage against St. Louis Browns, hitting 20 times and scoring 18 runs. Walker, getting one and Greenberg two home runs. St. Louis hit nine, scored three, and had three errors.—**REUTER.**

CONSIDER DRIVER AT FAULT

Inquiry Into Death
Of Chinese Woman

An enquiry was conducted by Mr. K. Keen, sitting as Coroner at the Central Magistracy this morning, into the death of Sin Yung, aged 44, woman, who was knocked down by a tramcar in Des Voeux Road Central on May 2. The jury, comprising Messrs. Mr. A. Razack, (foreman), Mr. Shiu-chi and Mr. Pui-hoi, returned a verdict of accidental death, but added a rider that they considered the tram driver had been negligent.

Traffic Inspector S. C. Saunders was present for the police.

Dr. G. H. Thomas, of the Government Civil Hospital, said a woman was admitted to the Hospital at 5.35 p.m. on May 2. She was conscious, but was paralysed from the neck downwards. She died at 4.50 a.m. on May 3. Witness conducted a post mortem examination of the body and found a seven-inch curved scalp wound on the left side of the head.

The skull was fractured internally, and the second neck bone was displaced causing gradual paralysis to her breathing.

Hong Ying, sister-in-law of deceased, identified the body, and said deceased had been in the Colony for over a year, and was accustomed to the Central district.

The tram motorman, Ng Kwok-hing, testified that shortly after 5 p.m. on May 2, he was driving westwards in his tram. He had just restarted after stopping at the Central Market, and was about to pass Jubilee Street when he saw a woman standing between the two tram tracks. Another car was coming from the opposite direction, and the woman, (deceased) stood in between the tracks looking frightened.

The eastward bound tram passed deceased, and witness thinking she would stay still, continued on in his tram. She then turned back, and witness applied his electric brake, but the near-side handle-bar of the tram struck the woman, knocking her down. Witness rendered assistance, and after delivering deceased into the care of a tram inspector, went on his way.

Questioned by Inspector Saunders, witness said he switched the current off when he saw the woman, but the wires were still continuing on. When she turned back, witness applied the electric brake immediately, but the vehicle jerked forward before stopping completely. He had sounded his bell, and thought deceased had heard him.

A 22-year-old woman, Lau Chi, residing at No. 76 Hennessy Road, was admitted to the Government Civil Hospital yesterday having swallowed poison.

RADIO BROADCAST

Dance Music From The
Hongkong Hotel

EMPIRE EXCHANGE

Radio Programme Broadcast by Z.B.W. on wavelengths of 355 metres (845 k.c.s.), 31.49 metres (9.52 m.c.s.). 5 p.m. A Relay of Dance Music from the Roof-Garden of the Hongkong Hotel.

6.30 p.m. A Recital by Jascha Heifetz (Violin) and Beniamino Gigli (Tenor).

1. Violin Solo—Caprice, Op. 1, No. 24 (Paganini); 2. Tenor Solo—Night in Venice (Camatti); You are my life (Beccel); 3. Violin Solo—Scherzo Tarantelle, Op. 10 (Wieniawski); 4. Tenor Solo—Torna a Surriento (de Curtis); Mollinella (Leoncavallo); 5. Violin Solo—Minuetto Nos. 1 and 2 (from Sonata No. 6—Bach); The little Windmill (Couperin).

7 p.m. Gerald and His Orchestra.

A World of Romance—Medley; Twenty-Five Years of Musical Comedy; Sea Shanties; Tangland; 7.30 p.m. Stock Quotations and Hongkong Exchange Market Report.

7.35 p.m. Enigma Variations, Op. 36 (Elgar), Played by the B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra, Conducted by Adrian Boult.

8 p.m. Time, Weather and Announcements.

8.03 p.m. A Relay from the Po Hing Theatre (Chinese).

11 p.m. Close Down.

8.05-11 p.m. European Programme from Z.B.W. on a Frequency of 610 Kilocycles.

8.05 p.m. Leslie Hutchinson at the piano.

If you love me: Where am I? These foolish things: Lights out: Maybe I'm wrong again: Back to those happy days.

8.25 p.m. The B.B.C. Wireless Military Band.

The Black Domino—Overture (arr. Winterberg); Vanity Fair—Overture (Fletcher); The Colph of Bagdad (Boddeau)—Overture.

8.45 p.m. London—Empire Exchange. Points of view by travellers from the Dominions and the Colonies. 9 p.m. Unaccompanied Sonata No. 3 in C Major (Bach), Played by Yehudi Menuhin (Violin).

1st Movement—Adagio; 2nd Movement—Fugue; 3rd Movement—Largo; 4th Movement—Allegro assai. 9.25 p.m. "The Chocolate Soldier"—Vocal Gems (O. Strauss), Played by the Light Opera Company.

9.30 p.m. London—News and Announcements.

9.55 p.m. Pianoforte Medley by Charlie Kunz.

Charlie Kunz Piano Medley No. R1; Charlie Kunz Piano Medley No. R14; Piano Medley No. R.15; Piano Medley No. R.19.

10.15 p.m. London—Big Ben.

Dance Music

Fox-Trot—May I have the next Romance? Looking around corners for you. Head over heels. There's that look in your eyes again! Quick-Step—I wasn't lying when I said I love you. Waltz—Oh, Mr. Man in the Moon; Fox-Trot—Let it be me. Waltz; Waltz—Dancing in the firelight; Fox-Trot—I found a rosary; Quick-Step—Margie; Fox-Trot—Avalon; Show Fox-Trot—In the Chapel in the moonlight; Waltz—Golden Heart. 11 p.m. Close Down.

Ridicule Best Way To Punish

—Says Warden
New York.

Warden Fred Hunt, of the dreaded granite jail at Oklahoma, has hit on a new way of disciplining convicts and preventing crime.

He compels his worst prisoners—killers, bank robbers, and gangsters—to sit on benches in the exercise yard wearing "Mother Hubbard" dresses with silk "panlies."

Warden Hunt says "Ridicule is the best punishment; it's like standing a child in the corner with a dunce's cap."

Convicts breaking jail or guilty of brutality Warden Hunt forces to wear nothing but women's clothes.

His methods provoked Dr. David Rothman, director of the Chicago Psychiatric Institute, to criticize the warden's plan as "mentally unhealthy," but Hunt replied:—

"A town as noted for gangsters as Chicago has no business criticising anybody."

BUY GE FANS
15 years guarantee

SLEEPING SUITS

Knee length,
Short sleeves.
The ideal garments for
hot nights.



Made of white check nainsook or plain colour poplin.

All sizes from 34 to 46 chest measurement

\$4.00, \$6.50 per suit

Less 10% cash discount

Bath and Beach Robes
in cotton & Towelling

Mackintosh's
MEN'S WEAR
SPECIALISTS

TO-MORROW AT THE KING'S

The MARRIAGE OF CORBAL

A CAPITOL FILM PRODUCTION
from the story by
RAFAEL SABATINI
with
NILS ASTHER
HUGH SINCLAIR
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DIRECTED BY
KARL GRUNE

UNITED ARTISTS

*Thrilling
Romantic
Spectacular*

**Cook
by
Gas**

AUSTRALIA ECLIPSED BY U. S. IN DAVIS CUP

Lose First Three Matches: America In Zone Final

BUDGE & MAKO WIN THE DOUBLES

Description Of Games

Forest Hills, May 30.

UNITED States to-day beat Australia in the American zone final of the Davis Cup, winning the first two singles and the doubles, without conceding a set in either match.

The Americans gained a surprising triumph. The tie was expected to be very closely contested. But the Americans rose grandly to the occasion on the opening day, Donald Budge beating Jack Crawford in straight sets and little Bryan Grant, famous for his powers of retrieving, defeating John Bromwich, the "freak" player, who, however, in this match, indulged in straight forward technique.

To-day the Americans clinched the issue when Budge and Gene Mako overcame Crawford and McGrath in the doubles, three sets only being necessary for a verdict.

Australia had one slice of bad luck. McGrath was unwell on Saturday and when he played to-day he was nursing a tender hand.

McGrath played courageously, but he was poorly supported by Crawford, who did not seem to have recovered from his singles defeat, says a Reuter message.

The Australians fought doggedly and played four deuce points in the tenth game of the third set but level at five-all and actually led 6-5.

Thereafter, however, Budge and Mako were supreme and Mako made the winning hit for the Americans to take the match at 7-5, 6-1, 8-6.

QUIST INSPIRED

Australia was sorely handicapped on Saturday by the inability of Adrian Quist to play. Quist was reported physically unfit and it fell to the youthful shoulders of John Bromwich to assume important responsibilities.

Bromwich played very finely against an inspired opponent, who returned practically everything. In the second set Bromwich lured Grant into mistakes by lobbing high and deep and was thus able to carry the score to five-all. But after this Grant wore down his young adversary with some heart-breaking returns and Bromwich finally became exasperated and caved in.

Jack Crawford was at the mercy of Donald Budge from the outset of their match. Only during a brief period in the second set did the Australian look like making a fight for it. He could not withstand Budge's deep and fast drives, and he was equally disconcerted by the American's beautifully concealed drop shots.

Crawford's final, but despairing effort was to save three successive match points by means of super shots, but his defeat was indicated in the first set.

The full scores of the three matches were as follows:

SINGLES

D. Budge (U.S.) beat J. Crawford (Australia) 6-1, 6-3, 6-2.

Bryan M. Grant (U.S.) beat J. Bromwich (Australia) 6-2, 7-5, 6-1.

DOUBLES

D. Budge and G. Mako (U.S.) beat J. Crawford and V. McGrath (Australia) 7-5, 6-1, 8-6.—Reuter.

Italy Beats Norway At Soccer

Oslo, May 28.

An international football match played here between representative teams of Italy and Norway resulted in a victory for the Italian team by three goals to nil.

The defeat of the Norwegian eleven had been expected by the majority of local football experts since the Italian national team, which is largely composed of professionals, is regarded as one of the strongest combinations in Europe.

AUSTIN OUT OF FORM IN FINAL

Well Beaten By Henkel

Paris, May 30.

H. W. Austin, Britain's leading tennis player, whose brilliant form throughout the week had made him a prime favourite to win the French national singles championship, to-day gave a disappointing show against Henkel, the German Davis Cup exponent, in the final, losing by scores of 6-1, 6-4, 6-3.

Up to this stage, Austin had dropped only one set in the championship, beating Christian Bousiss of France by three sets to one in the semi-final.

To-day Henkel indulged in perfect drop shots, lobs and passing drives, and was visibly quicker about the court.

Austin, took a two-love lead in the second set, and then advanced to 3-2, but the German recovered finely to lead 4-3.

Austin, by means of a brilliant spurt pulled up to four-all, but thereafter was thoroughly disappointing, and conceded the match with surprisingly little opposition.

Mme. Sperling proved too good for Mme. Mahieu in the final of the women's singles championship, winning the first set at 6-2, and the second at 6-4.—Reuter.

K.C.C. Tennis

Good Win For Sargent And Monks In Men's Doubles

The week-end rain served to upset the programme arranged in the K.C.C. tennis tournament, and only one match was played.

Yesterday Rev. C. B. R. Sargent and B. Monks (rec. 15) beat G. Bodiller and S. A. Gray (owe 30) in the first round of the men's handicap doubles.

The result was something of a surprise, but the steady play of Sargent and Monks, together with the difference in handicap, enabled them to get through in straight sets of 6-4, 6-4.

The winners led three-love in the first set, but were pulled back to three-all. However, Sargent and Monks then held service until 5-4, when they managed to break through Bodiller's service.

The losers were trailing 2-5 in the second set, but recovered to 4-5, only to see Gray concede service after four deuce points had been played.

The winners now meet F. Grose and W. C. Hung (owe 30) in the second round.

LEAGUE TENNIS TO-DAY

Mixed Doubles Programme

(By Verita.)

The early-morning weather conditions did not look at all encouraging for the opening of the Hongkong tennis league season which is scheduled for this afternoon. However, there were indications of an improvement and it is to be hoped that the skies will clear sufficiently to permit the first mixed doubles programme to be played.

The most interesting point about to-day's game will be to discover the respective playing strength of the U.S.R.C. and the champions, Chinese Recreation Club.

Although during last week it was stated that the C.R.C. had got to find a full team, I understand that actually the club has a team together, but that it does not intend to reveal the personnel before to-day's match.

Perhaps this means that C.R.C. have some surprises up their sleeves. But why all the secrecy?

Whatever the composition of the side, I think U.S.R.C. will win as they are fairly certain to possess stronger lady players.

K.C.C. first and second teams meet, and the seniors should win quite comfortably. It is expected that the second string will turn out as follows: G. C. Burnett and Miss V. Bradbury, G. Clarke and Mrs. Knight, W. M. Gittins and Mrs. Kew.

To-morrow, the "A" Division start their programme, the two most interesting matches being Recreio versus South China at Recreio and K.C.C. against Indian Recreation Club.

It will also be instructive to note how the Cricket Club fares against Chinese Recreation Club, though the Causeway Bay team should win despite the loss of the Taul brothers and Paul Kong.

The University are at home to U.S.R.C., but I doubt very much whether they can stop the Services from taking both points.

Here is the week's programme.

TO-DAY

MIXED DOUBLES

U.S.R.C. v. C.R.C. (1)
K.C.C. v. K.C.C. (2)

TUESDAY

"A" DIVISION

H.K.U.T.C. v. U.S.R.C.
H.K.C.C. v. C.R.C.
Recreio v. S.C.A.A.
K.C.C. v. I.R.C.

WEDNESDAY

"B" DIVISION

H.K.U.T.C. v. C.R.C.
K.L.T.C. v. C.C.C.
H.K.C.C. v. S.C.A.A.
C.S.C.C. v. K.C.C.

THURSDAY

"C" DIVISION

A.T.C. v. C.R.C. (1)
K.T.G.C.A. v. C.R.C. (2)
L.R.C. v. C.C.C.
Recreio v. S.C.A.A.
R.S.C. v. K.C.C.

FRIDAY

"D" DIVISION

A.T.C. v. C.R.C.
P.R.C. v. C.C.C.
K.L.T.C. v. S.C.A.A.
L.R.C. v. K.C.C.
S.C.A.A. v. C.B.A.

AMERICAN WINS

British Amateur Golf Championship

Sandwich, May 29.

Robert Sweeney, Jr., an American living in London, to-day defeated Lionel Munn of Ireland by three up and two to play, in the final of the British Amateur Golf Championship just concluded here.—United Press.



New study of Leslie Ames, England and Kent county cricketer, who has been in good batting form so far this season. Against Worcestershire he hit up 201 and 44, both times not out, and on Saturday against Leicestershire, he scored 182.

TWO H.M.S. SUFFOLK BOXERS BEATEN IN SHANGHAI

BAINBRIDGE SAVED BY BELL THEN KNOCKED-OUT

Shanghai, May 29.

Cheated of a knock-out in the very first round by the sound of the bell Andre Shelaef "The Boy Wonder" from up north stopped Seaman Ron Bainbridge of the H.M.S. Suffolk early in the second term of the ten round main event at the Casino Gardens last night. Although expecting a short fight with two heavy hitters in the ring the crowd at first appeared stunned at the abrupt finish of the bout and then let out with a terrific yell acclaiming the new sensation.

A sensation he certainly is for he out-boxed and out-punched a good man in Bainbridge, and from his display last night should not find much opposition from any of the other local welterweights.

Short but well made, the seventeen-year-old Russian youngster showed speed and terrific hitting power especially with his right, and in spite of the British sailor's reputation, waded into his opponent from the opening bell to start the sparks flying.

BAINBRIDGE CHANGES STYLE

The Suffolk tar rather lost his head and threw science to the wind trying to out-punch his rival in a toe to toe battle. This suited the northern champion and enabled him to get in some of his deadly rights that soon brought disaster in their wake.

Bainbridge although taller and with the longer reach, gave away 4 lb. to his smaller opponent, and after his sensational four round victory over the muscular Kostia Levchenko was expected to use his greater ringcraft to gain a victory over the harder hitting Russian. But in a fighting mood and perhaps over confident he ran right into trouble by fighting in exactly the way the Russian wanted it.

Andre Shelaef climbed into the ring first and was soon joined by Bainbridge. Both received an enthusiastic welcome. The announcer gave the Russian's weight at 145 lb. and Bainbridge's at 130. The British tar appeared the more rugged as compared to the mere boy opposite him.

TOE TO TOE BATTLE

Shelaef shot his left out repeatedly and was on the aggressive, but the British tar was only waiting for an opening. Bainbridge suddenly lashed out with both hands but was met by the Russian and a toe to toe battle ensued. Suddenly the Briton went down from a terrific right to the side of the head. Bainbridge at first tried desperately to rise but collapsed and was saved from being counted out by the timely sound of the bell.

The seconds worked quickly on Bainbridge trying to revive him, but when the gong went for the next round the British sailor was still in a dazed state. Shelaef landed a few

solid blows and then measured a right again to the side of the head and Bainbridge fell as if he had been shot. There was not a murmur for a few seconds and then, suddenly realising what had happened, the crowd roared its approval of the new boxing sensation.

THE PRELIMINARIES

The Candidrome Gardens, Shanghai's boxing centre, was packed to full capacity long before the opening event, and as Jerry Driscoll of the H.M.S. Suffolk and Robert Monier of the French Army climbed into the ropes they were greeted with a loud roar by the enthusiastic crowd. The boxers were fast and shifty and went to it with a will, the British tar doing damage in the infighting. In the second round the French featherweight landed some smart blows to the face and opened up a gum injury that could not be put right by the sailor's seconds, and Driscoll had to call it a day the fight being awarded to Monier by default.

Davis Cup Coach Bans Lobsters

Each member of the Australian Davis Cup team which lost to United States yesterday had been given a 50-page booklet of do's and don'ts by the team's trainer.

They must not. Eat meat that has been cooked twice; smoke within half an hour of a meal; overeat; eat if very tired; eat hot buttered toast; tea cakes, muffins, crumpets, pastry, lobsters and oysters; drink with meals.

They must: Slip orange juice on getting up; slip lemon juice before a game; drink six glasses of water a day and a glass of barley water half an hour before lunch; sleep in a dark room with the windows open and with a small pillow or none; eat slowly plenty of fruit and vegetables.

COMPSTON BLOWN OFF TEE

A Way Of Golf Curiosities

Archie Compston, one of golf's biggest men, was blown off his feet, balls were blown off tees, many more were carried out of bounds—one into a chicken run—and the Hesketh Club's new Coronation flag was hastily hauled down and an old one substituted during the gale in which the first round of the Dunlop-Southport Golf Tournament was played at Southport recently.

Many of Britain's most distinguished professionals had their scores blown into the high seventies and eighties.

At the windiest hole, the ninth, sixes and sevens were general, and J. Ballantine, of Moorstown, had three drives carried out of bounds. J. J. Taylor, at the 15th, had his ball blown on to the 16th teeing ground on the other side of the road, and was "stymied" by a lamp-post.

Many famous players found themselves quite unable to approach a score of level fours. Several, including Alfred Perry, a former Open champion, and Ernest Whitcombe, took over 80.

DOG SEIZES BALL

There were also two curious incidents not due to the gale. J. Hargreaves, the Fleetwood assistant, was about to play his tee-shot when a small dog ran off with the ball. W. H. Green, the Tynemouth professional, had a five marked on his card at the fifth hole. Later he realised that he had only taken four. He approached the Committee, who allowed his request for an alteration. On reference by telephone to St. Andrews, however, a representative of the Rules of Golf Committee emphasised that a card, once having been signed and handed in, must stand.

7 BROTHERS IN SAME CRICKET XI

(By John Macadam)

Let me introduce you to the Cruikshanks—all seven of them. Ronald, Eric, Gerald, Wilfred, Geoffrey, David and George are their baptismal names. All brothers, all school-masters, and all sportsmen!

Herford is their home town, and if any other town, or any other family can produce such an example of affiliated athletic ability I shall be surprised.

The Cruikshanks, through this column, challenge any seven brothers in this or any other country at cricket and football. To my mind they are on a good thing.

Ronald, Gerald, and Eric have all played for Middlesex County clubs. Gerald finished with a batting average of 112. On a tour last year he knocked out 200 not out against Jesus College, Cambridge.

Geoffrey is the only Hertford townsman who has earned a place in the Hertfordshire County eleven for the past twenty-five years.

The others have all played for first-class amateur clubs in the Home Counties. Geoffrey's average for the past five seasons has always exceeded 1,500 runs and 100 wickets.

Each year the brothers make a

From Tee To Padre's Pocket

J. Bond, professional to the West Lancashire Ladies' Golf Club, played a tee-shot at the fifteenth hole at Hesketh, Southport, during the £1,000 golf tournament and the ball dropped straight into the jacket pocket of a priest, who was among the spectators.

The padre, laughingly retrieved the ball, which Bond dropped in accordance with the rules, pitched dead and obtained a par three.

DREW IS FASTER THAN OWENS

COACH MAKES COMPARISONS

London. Howard Drew, the American sprinter who clocked 9.3/5 seconds for 100 yards in 1913, could beat Jesse Owens, the 1936 triple Olympic winner, over 100 yards is the opinion of Lawson Robertson, the famous American coach. Robertson goes on to say that many American authorities believe that Bernie Speller of New York, was the best sprinter ever developed in America.

"Others," he said, "think that Harry Hutchinson, the Englishman who ran 100 yards in 9.4 seconds, 122 yards in 12 seconds and 300 yards in 30 seconds in the early '80's or thereabouts was the greatest sprinter the world has ever known. He was never beaten in a scratch race."

A "CHAMPIONS' FIELD"

"If the following could be lined up for a sprint—Arthur Duffy (9.3/5 sec.), James Hector (9.2/5, 1909) and Howard Drew with 9.3/5 in 1923; together with Eddie Tolson, Ralph Beteulfe and Jesse Owens—I believe that Duffy, Hector and Drew would surely lead the field for the first 60 or 70 yards.

"Tolson and Metcalfe would undoubtedly overtake them if the race was 100 metres. Owens, if he knew how to get off his mark, or had one of his rare and good starts, might be adjudged the winner. However he would have to reckon with Drew, who was a stylist and a capable finisher."

After seeing Drew win a semi-final 100 metres at Stockholm in 1912 by 10 yards and then break down with a pulled tendon it is difficult to picture any of the others leading him to the tape in 100 yards."

OWENS EFFORTLESS

"At 100 metres, I believe that it would be a toss-up between Tolson, Owens, Metcalfe and Drew."

"If this mythical race were run at 220 yards or 200 metres we should have to inject Charlie Borah into the picture with Metcalfe, Tolson, Wefers and Owens."

"Tolson could run the curve like nobody else, but Owens' performance in winning the 200 metres at Berlin in 20.7/10 seconds make him stand out by a couple of yards. When under way and in full stride Owens is the perfection of effortless locomotion. I believe that he could go still farther and at least equal, if not surpass, the 400 metres or 440 yards record."

tour of the West Country, playing teams like Gloucestershire Gypsies, Gentlemen of Worcester, Cheltenham, Cardiff, and Gloucester. The team is generally made up with four other schoolmaster friends.

Tottenham Players Refuse £1 Wage Cut

SIX Tottenham Hotspur players have so far declined to sign for next year on the terms offered by the club. They are George Hunt, England centre forward; Howe, centre half; Bill Hall, inside forward; Greig, wing half; Howe, half-back or forward; and Fulwood, back (writes Stanley Halsey).

The cause of the unrest, except in the case of Fulwood, is a reduction of £1 per week in the wages of these players while they are second-team men. Instead of being offered £8 per week in the winter and £6 a week in the summer, they have been offered £7 for winter service. The £6 summer wages stand.

Several young 'Spurs who put up a good performance in the first team during the past season have had their wages increased to the maximum. "Several of our star players have been off form," said to me. "This will act as an incentive. We have reduced their wages, as is perfectly normal in the case of men losing their first-team places and becoming reserves."

Fulwood is the only player of the six whose wages have not



WHITBREAD'S PALE ALE

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"ARBITER" SELECTS BRITAIN'S STRONGEST SOCCER TEAM TO BEAT THE WORLD

KENT COLT MAY EARN FIRST TEAM PLACE



C. COLE, Kent's young fast-medium bowler, practising at the St. Lawrence ground, Canterbury, for a wicket-taking season in the first team. County Officials think he will earn a regular place in the team. Kent opened their season against Glamorgan at Cardiff.

EMPIRE GAMES

British Athlete Wants To Represent H.K.

An opportunity has been presented for Hongkong to have representation in the British Empire Games to be held early next year in Sydney.

R. S. Dixon, well-known British International athlete, at present in Canton acting as Honorary physical training coach to the Chinese Amateur Athletic Federation, has written to the S.C.M. Post expressing his desire to take part in the Games under the Colony banner. He is leaving Canton in a few weeks and intends staying here for a while before going north again, during which time he hopes to get in touch with the proper authorities. At present he can be communicated with at the Kwangtung Provincial Junior College of Physical Education, Ta Tung Road, Canton.

Dixon has taken part in international competition for seven years, during which he has represented Canada at the 1932 Olympics and the 1934 British Empire Games. In 1935 he suffered an injury to his arm which put him out of the 1936 Olympics in Germany. It was to rest this arm that he came back to the East after an absence of six years.

He specialises in the Javelin Throw, which he won in the 1934 Empire Games, and the shot and discus, and it is in these that he would like to represent Hongkong.

BOWLS TOURNEY

GAMES IN RINKS CHAMPIONSHIP

MANY POSTPONED

Only four Bowls, rinks championship, matches were played yesterday. Two were postponed because of rain.

A strong Craigiepower combination consisting of K.M. Omar, A.A. Razaek, A.M. Omar and U.M. Omar (skip), beat a rink led by A.W. Grimmit with S. Eccleshall, E.W. Simmonds and R.P. Phillips. Scores were 19 to 15.

I.R.C. MATCH

The game at the Indian Recreation Club resulted in an easy victory for D. W. Waterton, J. L. Teitley, V. Petherick and T. Armstrong over Messrs. L. A. Collyer, J. Gelady, J. A.J. Selby and J.F. McGowan. The winning rink won 14 of the 21 heads. At the 13th both were equal. Thereafter the winners gained almost every head and scored 20 to 14.

KOWLOON MATCHES

Although four matches were arranged on the mainland only two were played due to the sudden rains.

In both matches extra heads had to be played. On the Kowloon C.C. green, W. Mal's rink, comprising V. Glendinning, J. C. Fender and E. G. Post, went down to L. J. Silva, L. F. Silva, F. V. V. Ribeiro and H. A. Alves (skip) 22 to 10. The match was closely contested, the lead being taken in turn. After the last head the score was level, necessitating an extra head in which the Ribeiro rink obtained three shots. On the 19th head the score was 14-14, but in the following Alves' rink obtained a five.

With such a lead and only one more head to go, the odds were strongly in favour of the Ribeiro four, but the losers, mainly through the efforts of Mal, drew level. Rules were then looked up to see whether an extra head should be played or the match replayed, but no regulation was found. A similar position was experienced at Kowloon Docks where J. Watson, C. B. Hosking, R. G. Craig and A. Hyde-Lay (skip) defeated C. G. Silva's rink, comprising C. M. Silva, F. X. Soares and C. E. Marques. The result was in doubt throughout and after the last head the score was 14-14. In the extra head, Hyde-Lay's rink scored one.

Players Drawn From England, Scotland And Wales

By Arbiter (Frank M. Carruthers)

I have been asked to nominate Britain's best players and blend them in a team to oppose the world.

Some day the authorities will probably be called upon to do this, for an official match against a combined European force may well come about within the time of most of us.

Meanwhile I approach it with considerable doubts. Many factors have to be taken into account.

Is the test to be international or club form?

And there is no assurance that in mingling players of different nationalities in a side they would retain their distinction.

Wales are champions to-day not because of the individual superiority of their players. Their triumph was due to a pooling of ability inspired by national fervour.

Would Scotsmen be as dominating without the urge of the Hampden roar?

CLUB SIDE BETTER?

After a recent match in Glasgow the question occurred: Would Manchester City, the new prospective champions, have made a better show than England's side drawn from the four corners of the game? I will guarantee that they would not have left those gaping holes in the defence through which Scotland raced to victory.

In picking a British team I intend to use all the knowledge I have gained in watching over sixty matches since last August. At the same time, in my judgment of the Scotsmen and Irishmen, I am bound to depend mainly on what I have seen in representative games. This is my choice:

Dawson (Rangers and Scotland), Male (Arsenal and England), Barkas (Manchester City and England), Thomson (Sunderland and Scotland), Griffiths (Aston Villa and Wales), Brown (Rangers and Scotland), Matthews (Stoke and England), Doherty (Manchester City and Ireland), Drake (Arsenal and England), Jones (Wolverhampton Wanderers and Wales), Bastin (Arsenal and England).

My choice of Dawson for goal is influenced by the fact that in half a dozen matches I have not seen him make a mistake. There is, too, the mark of class in all his movements. But the goalkeeper who has impressed me most is Cumming, whom Middlesbrough brought from Arbroath at the beginning of the season unheralded and unsung—but at a cost which procured him his work unless he had been grievously misjudged.

TWO FINE BACKS

I do not think the claims of Male and Barkas to the back positions can be seriously challenged. They are players of much the same type with a quick-working positional sense and restraint and judgment in a tackle.

England has had great success during the past few years, and I have thought that Hapgood, the successor to Blenkinsop, was dropped too soon. But his misfortune has given Barkas a belated opportunity, and against Scotland the Manchester City man attained a higher cultured scientific standard than any other man since Clancy. I always think of the old Tottenham Hotspur player, despite his lack of pace, as the best back I have seen.

Right half is the most troublesome of all the positions to fill. Massie is the obvious claimant, but his defence seems to have weakened. Britton, too, is essentially a ball player, and the man best fitted to combine all the duties of wing-half play is Thomson.

Griffiths I choose for the centre entirely on his form for Wales. Throughout his career he has been the big match player. Another centre half who is quickly coming to the front is Gains, of Charlton, and next season I think he may get his place in the England team.

Brown retains his supremacy among left halves, but it is only by a slender margin. Already he has a stout challenger in Sunderland's workman, McNab.

Matthews stands alone as the most talented of the outside right backs. By his swerve and deft touches he reminds me of Dimmock.

I have selected Doherty, who has at last come to the fullness of his powers, in preference to Walker, on the ground that he can make his own play better than the Scotman.

When I have seen Walker his success has come only when the game has been running with his side and he has been allowed room in which to manoeuvre. Perhaps I have been unfortunate, but if I were in his position I should be content to remain at home, fearing that in the hurry-burry of English football I should miss the freedom which the Scottish forward enjoys.

MASTERFUL

Drake would be my centre forward because of his masterful penetrative power. Other centre forwards are clever, notably Frank O'Donnell, but they have not the same disturbing influence on the opposition.

The English selectors spent nearly two hours in picking the left wing for last Saturday's match, and with

all the four countries to pick from they would still have difficulty in coming to a decision. The three from whom they might choose the inside men are Jones, Westwood, and Napier. I would select Jones in the belief that he has the best qualifications in a team sense.

I have picked Bastin as the outside left, because I regard him as the greatest of all modern forwards. Recent form, perhaps, does not confirm this, but how can one judge after the way in which he has been switched from position to position, and I would never leave him out of any team. At the same time, young Johnson, of Stoke, though a little lacking in finesse, is up to international standard.

Another Big Innings By Ames

London, May 29.

The clash at Chesterfield between last year's champions, Derby, and Yorkshire, the team which has won the County Championships the greatest number of times, is the feature of the cricket programme now in progress. At close of play Derby had scored 248 in their first innings, of which Townsend had 96, and Yorkshire had two wickets down for 64.

Other close of play scores are: Kent, 420 (Ames 182); Leicester 20 for no wicket.

Norham, 101; Somerset, 182 for 4 wickets. Essex, 247 (N. Vere-Hodge 100 not out); Middlesex 137 for 4.

Sussex, 324; Surrey 62 for one. Glamorgan 198; Warwick 90 for 3. Not out, 301; Gloucester.

Friendly Games Army, 265; Cambridge 80 for three wickets. Oxford, 420; Free Foresters 10 for none.

New Zealanders, 272 for 9 vs. Lancashire.—Reuter.

ATLANTIC COINCIDENCE

Los Angeles, May 30.

When they recorded 14ft. 11in. in a pole vault to-day, Earle Meadows and Bill Sefton, both of the University of Southern California, broke their own world record and staged an athletic coincidence.

On May 8, in an athletic encounter with Stanford University, Sefton and Meadows tied in the pole vault at 14ft. 11in. which broke Sefton's record of 14ft. 7 3/8in. To-day's figures were recorded in an attempt by the friendly rivals to establish superiority. Sefton registered 14ft. 11in with his first attempt and Meadows equalled it with his third.—Reuter.



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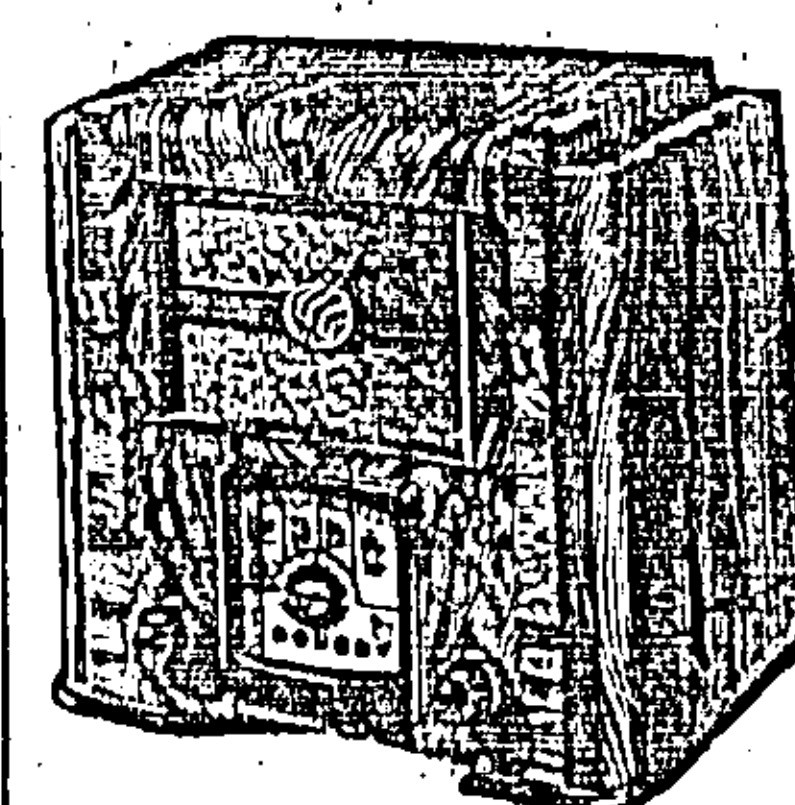
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Their Majesties the King and Queen with Princess Elizabeth at Richmond Horse Show.

His Life As Duke Of York

ON June 9 King George VI will officially celebrate his birthday. He was born on December 14, 1895, at York Cottage, Sandringham. He married, thirteen years ago, Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, Princess Elizabeth, their first child, was born three years later, in 1926, and Princess Margaret Rose, their second daughter, in 1930.

When he was fourteen, he went to Osborne to learn to be a sailor, passed on to the Royal Naval College at Dartmouth, and was gazetted midshipman in September, 1913.

At the end of 1917, he joined the naval arm of the Royal Air Force, went to the Western Front. In October, 1918, qualified as a pilot, and eventually became wing-commander. He also saw war service during the Battle of Jutland.

He had now been sailor and airman. In October, 1919, he became a student. He entered Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took a shortened course of civics, economics, and history.

In 1920 he was created Duke of York, and began to play his part in the public service.

A bad stammer made it hard for him always to speak clearly. He would write out his speeches in advance, with blank spaces in front of the words which he knew would give him trouble. He could be seen to pause on coming to one of these hurdles in order to compose himself to take it.

With expert advice and assistance, he set himself to conquer this nervous affection, and he eventually overcame it. He now speaks quite clearly and confidently.

He has in his public life associated himself with three causes—industrial welfare, road safety, and playing fields.

He became president of the Industrial Welfare Society, whose purpose he himself defined as "to bring about a revival of that spirit of industrial comradeship which has taken hold of masters and men in the past, and to restore gradually the old sentiments of friendship which existed many years ago between employer and employed."

As its president, the new King has done much to acquaint himself with the conditions under which men work in factories, mines, and workshops.

He took an interest in safety on the roads long before that was recognized as a national problem. He has given consistent support to the National Safety First Association. One of his remarks to the Association—"Cultivate a spirit of good fellowship on the road"—led to the founding of a special section of the Association called "The Road Fellowship League."

But of these three activities of his, much the best known to the public is his work as President of the National Playing Fields As-

sociation, on behalf of which he has been very active.

The Association exists to stimulate the provision of playing fields for children, especially where the only alternative is cramped play in streets which each year become more dangerous as the volume and speed of traffic increases.

Out of the Duke's interest in industrial welfare and in playing fields in congested areas was born an idea which took formal shape, and now wins world-wide attention, as the "Duke of York's Camp."

Each year, under his guidance, four hundred boys meet for a camp on Romney Marsh, where they play games, join in social activities, and in the evenings join in singing songs round the fire.

The boys come two each from a hundred public schools and two each from the employees of a hundred industrial firms.

In shorts and a shirt, the Duke always mixed naturally and happily in the life of the camp.

The Duke and Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon met first at Glamis, in the Grampian Hills, the ancestral seat of her family.

Their life together, since their marriage in 1923, has been one of great happiness.

The tour which the new King made to Australia and New Zealand in 1927 lasted six months and was an experience which left its mark upon his character.

The chief purpose of the tour was to inaugurate the Parliament buildings at the new Commonwealth centre—Canberra.

In his public utterances the new King sounded again and again the note of co-operation as the unifying principle, both for the Empire itself and for each unit of the Empire.

"We are all members of one family," he said once, "whose interests are inseparably bound up with one another, possessing the same traditions, animated by the same ideals, imbued with the same faith. That is the message I would bring."

FROM HIS SPEECHES

ON many occasions King George VI. has shown an understanding of social needs. Thus he has said:—

"The spirit of co-operation is vital. It is needed between the nations of the Empire and, indeed, all nations of the world so that they may plan their efforts for mutual advantage."

"We cannot be content while there is still such a tragic volume of unemployment and of unprofitable production in the Empire."

"We all know that there has been a definite advance in conditions prevailing in workshop and factory, and a definite shortening of the hours of employment, thus giving to our employed population the benefit of increased leisure."

"But the question facing us now is to what use is such leisure being put?"

"Industrial welfare is now so closely identified with good management that it is difficult to say where the one ends and the other begins."

"This attitude reflects growing consideration for the worker and a realization that on his well-being and contentedness depends the success of any enterprise."

The Rulers of Our Empire

by W. IVOR JENNINGS

Reader in English Law at the University of London.

WITH the coronation of King George VI fulfilled, the difficulties of the past few months will have been overcome, and in due course forgotten by all except the constitutional historians.

Our regret at the abdication of one who promised to be an able monarch is offset by the knowledge that the Royal Family has been able to produce a successor capable of carrying on the best traditions of our monarchy.

The constitutional function of our Kings is essentially mediatory. They are not expected to have policies of their own. Policy is provided by the Government for the time being.

In the exercise of those few powers which imply a personal decision, such as the appointment of a new Prime Minister, their purpose is only to secure the orderly progress of democratic government.

They are above party, and they accept the consequences of the party system.

THE occasions for the exercise of a personal discretion are, however, rare. On normal political questions they are consulted by the Government; they can, out of the plenitude of their experience, advise the Government because they are above and beyond the normal party strife; they must in the last resort accept the advice that is tendered to them.

Yet the political functions of monarchy are comparatively unimportant. Their influence is of a different order. They supply the most important element of unity in a nation that is necessarily divided on political issues.

One can serve the King and yet oppose the Government, because the King is simply the representative of the nation.

Patriotism in its true sense means only the desire and the intention to serve the people.

The King provides an intelligible focus for that patriotism, which has nothing of jingoism, nothing of antagonism to other peoples, nothing of superiority of one race over another or of one nation over another.

On such questions, as in all others, he must accept the decisions of his Governments. It cannot be doubted, however, that he will welcome schemes of social improvement and assist them with his advice, from whatever kind of Government they come.

He will not hinder the proposals of a Labour Government even with the kind of obstruction which Queen Victoria placed in the way of the much less radical measures of Mr. Gladstone.

The time is past when a monarch can say, as Queen Victoria said, that he is a liberal but not a democrat. George V was essentially a democratic King, and the new King will carry on his tradition.

His travels have naturally not been so well advertised as those of Edward VIII, yet only a few months ago the Duke was in Jarrow, and nobody can visit Jarrow without realising the full tragedy of the depressed areas.

He has been so long connected with the Industrial Welfare Society that he may be said to have made the problems of industry his own.

THE work which Queen Mary did in her quiet and efficient way is so well remembered that the succession of another Queen will be universally welcomed.

The new Queen has already received a wide popularity as Duchess of York and has taken a full share—indeed, a share greater than the nation has any right to expect from the wife of a Royal Duke—in the public functions of her husband.

She has some advantages which even Queen Mary did not possess. She will be the first Queen to be

of all the peoples of seven nations. He operates in the full blaze of publicity and must so act that that respect is perpetuated.

George V was a supremely successful monarch, not because of any peculiar intellectual attainments, but because he was sound in judgment, loyal to his peoples as they were loyal to him, able and willing to share their hopes and their fears.

He was the best type of ordinary man, doing his duty as it came to him, careful in all his actions.

The new King is much like his father. The parallel is, in fact, amazing.

GEORGE V, too, was Duke of York and the second son of his father.

Both were trained as sailors. Whether it is necessary that future monarchs should be trained in the Royal Forces is a question that one would like to see discussed.

It is, of course, necessary that the loyalty of the Services should be absolute; for loyalty to the King means loyalty to the Government for the time being. Kings, too, should study all the problems of government, and military problems are no doubt of some importance.

The new King has not, however, followed a narrow professional course. Though he was present as a sub-lieutenant at the Battle of Jutland and was mentioned in dispatches, he subsequently served with the Royal Air Force and suffered some of the tribulations of the ordinary man in the marshes of Flanders and the holocaust of the great battles.

With the end of the war, however, his professional service came to an end. Like many of his future subjects, he turned his attention to the problems of the new world. He proceeded to Cambridge to study history, economics and political science.

These are subjects for statesmen to study. They induced in him an interest in social problems, in the condition of the people, which has never since failed him.

LIKE his father, the other Duke of York who became a sailor King, he realised that the problems of the modern world are essentially social and economic.

On such questions, as in all others, he must accept the decisions of his Governments. It cannot be doubted, however, that he will welcome schemes of social improvement and assist them with his advice, from whatever kind of Government they come.

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These are subjects for statesmen to study. They induced in him an interest in social problems, in the condition of the people, which has never since failed him.

what is commonly spoken of as a "commoner."

She unites even more closely the two major countries of the United Kingdom. For, if the Duke may be described as English, the Duchess will never forget that she is a Scotswoman. The Act of Union is now personified in the Crown.

Domesticity is a characteristic of the average man. The monarch typifies the ordinary man; the monarchy represents ordinary people.

"A family on the throne," to quote a Bagehot again, "is an interesting idea. It brings the pride of sovereignty to the level of petty life."

A family is on the throne; and it is a family that carries the level of petty life to the pride of sovereignty.

THERE is more clearly a family on the throne than in the days of Queen Victoria's bereavement when Bagehot was writing. Queen Victoria could retire to Balmoral and Osborne to mourn the loss of her Consort. Now, the Royal Family is always in the limelight; the whole family has to play its part. The Court cannot go into a state of suspended animation.

We shall again have a family that is willing to carry out its difficult and it may be suspected, often distasteful, round of public duties with a light heart and a cheerful smile.

If monarchy demands a King, it demands also, if it is to be really effective, a Queen.

Not only is there a Queen Consort in being; there is also a Queen Regnant in the making.

PRINCESS ELIZABETH is not heir-apparent, because a brother would postpone her succession.

She is, however, heir-presumptive, and the presumption is strong indeed. At the age of ten she becomes prospectively the next reigning monarch.

Of her popularity there can be no doubt. It is for the nation, as well as the King and Queen, to see that her education befits her future. Constitutional monarchy is a difficult task.

It is one which has to be learned. For the moment it would be desirable to spare her as much of the glare of publicity as can be avoided.

She has a great tradition to bear and a great name to carry on. The future Queen Elizabeth II should be taught to be as worthy as her great namesake.

The Duke of York succeeds at a moment of difficulty. It cannot be doubted that recent events have placed the monarchy under something of a cloud.

Yet George V came to the throne at an even more difficult moment, when Party antagonisms were strained as they have not been strained since.

IN spite of the wiles of politicians, King George's soundness of judgment prevented him from becoming the tool of faction. He accepted the advice that the Liberal Government tendered him and undertook, if necessary, to create sufficient peers to enable the policy of the Government, as approved by the electorate, to be carried out.

He enabled the Government to compel the House of Lords to give way to the clearly-expressed will of the people, to clip the wings of a body that threatened the fundamental principle of democracy, that in the last resort the people must decide.

No such problem faces Britain's new King. The Parties have rarely been so unanimous. His task is rather to maintain the prestige of the monarchy at the height at which King George placed it. He has only to carry out the traditions of his father, and to show that constitutional monarchy does not mean political or economic domination, but government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

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Pres. Wilson	8.00 a.m. June 10	Pres. Jefferson	Midnight June 18		
Pres. Hoover	Noon June 20	Pres. McKinley	Midnight July 2		
Pres. Cleveland	Midnight July 13	Pres. Grant	Midnight July 16		
Pres. Coolidge	Noon July 24	Pres. Jackson	Midnight July 30		
Pres. Taft	Midnight Aug. 10	Pres. Jefferson	Midnight Aug. 13		

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Pres. Hayes	8.00 a.m. June 20	Pres. Wilson	Midnight June 8		
Pres. Monroe	8.00 a.m. July 4	Pres. Jefferson	6.00 p.m. June 12		
Pres. Adams	8.00 a.m. July 10	Pres. Hoover	8.00 p.m. June 18		
Pres. Harrison	8.00 a.m. Aug. 1	Pres. Hayes	8.00 a.m. June 20		
Pres. Polk	8.00 a.m. Aug. 15	Pres. McKinley	6.00 p.m. June 20		

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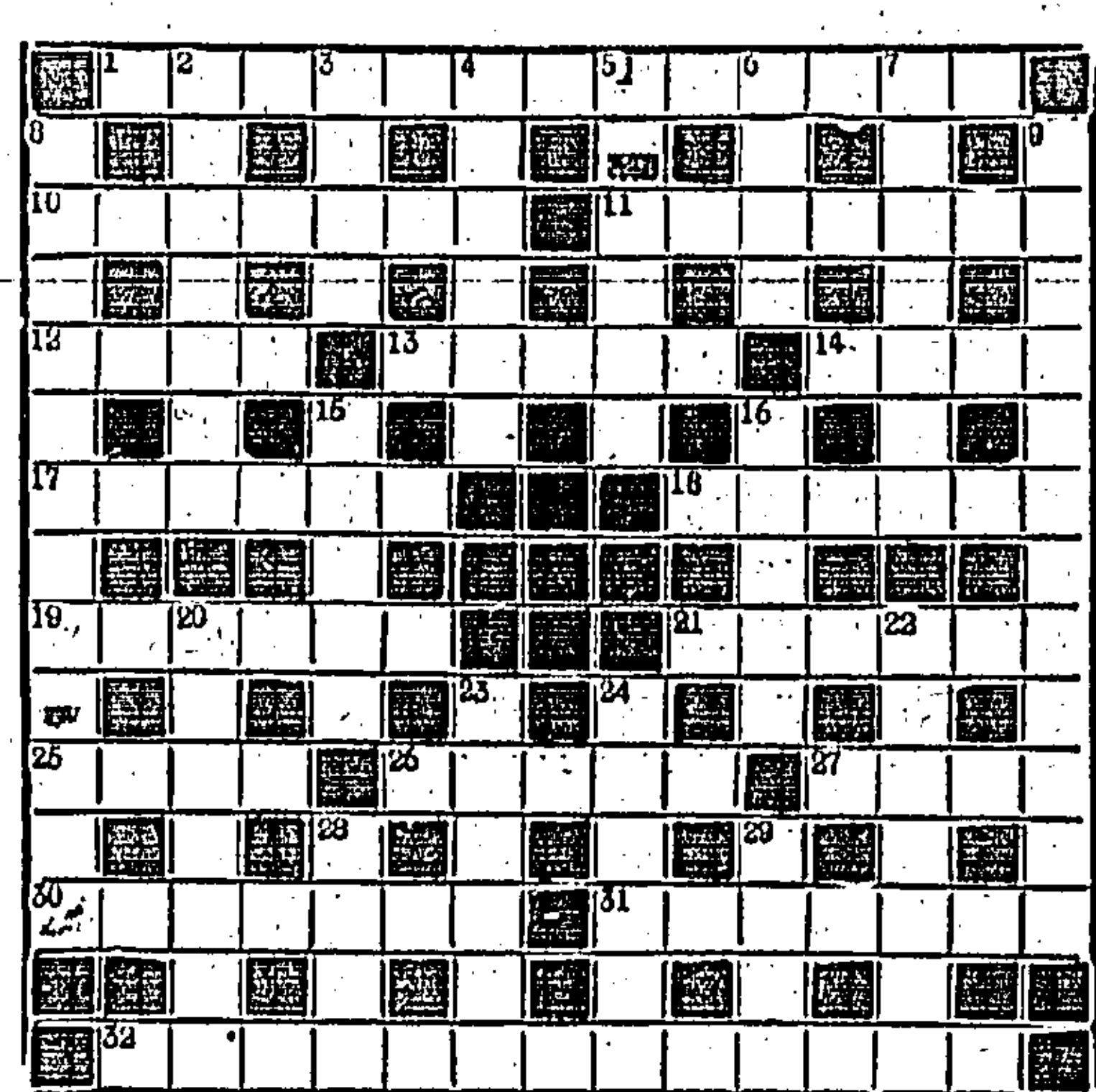
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ACROSS

1 This is it, if you really must have it.

10 Nevertheless, in three words.

11 Takes cover in the middle of the road.

12 Boots have this fish, but chemists as a rule don't stock it.

13 Has for cash.

14 This in nearly all describes the principal points.

17 Cuddle up.

18 Vehicle.

19 Garment which nearly covered Eadweard.

21 Useless material found in forests.

23 Early home.

27 Paddle boat.

28 Makes a leap, but not in the dark.

30 Least remote of the whole puzzle.

31 Sort of points found in Clue 14.

32 Quote an appropriate name for a tree that is sick at heart (two words, 7, 6).

DOWN

2 Domestic implements that require rather less than less.

3 Just down this.

4 Sir Ape (anag.).

5 Deader for a lot.

6 Of course she's taken aback at being valued so little.

7 Lord Ape—no relation to 4 (anag.).

8 Popular breakfast dish, notwithstanding the sand, which is always in it. (three words, 4, 3, 5).

9 It, 3, 5.

15 Courage is wanted here, of course, but it's mostly chance.

16 An admitted fact.

20 DDB.

22 Brassy bravery.

23 This word may make you think of wood or puzzle, and

24 a domestic animal executed in moss may remind you of this city.

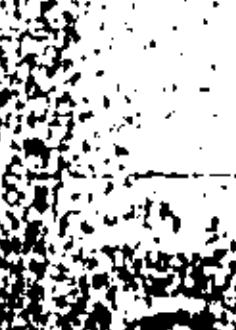
28 An ancient stronghold we still retain.

29 File, Emily! to have a foreign young man.

Saturday's Solution.

NOBLE CARRIAGE
CARRIAGE
SHOCKS LACHET
HUBBARD
ARRANGE TONADIR
RUBBER
POSTERS
DUELLED
SERRING
PARABLE
ONSET
MARTLET
TCHET
PAI
ELI
HUBER
ARBO
JON
DID
IT
THE
E
INDE
SCRI
BLE

A black and white portrait photograph of a man with glasses and a mustache, wearing a suit and tie. The image is grainy and appears to be a photocopy or a low-quality scan. The man is looking directly at the camera with a neutral expression. He has short, dark hair and is wearing a dark suit jacket over a light-colored shirt and a dark tie. The background is a plain, light color.

A black and white portrait of a man with dark hair, wearing a suit jacket, white shirt, and a patterned tie. He is looking directly at the camera with a neutral expression. The background is a light, textured surface.

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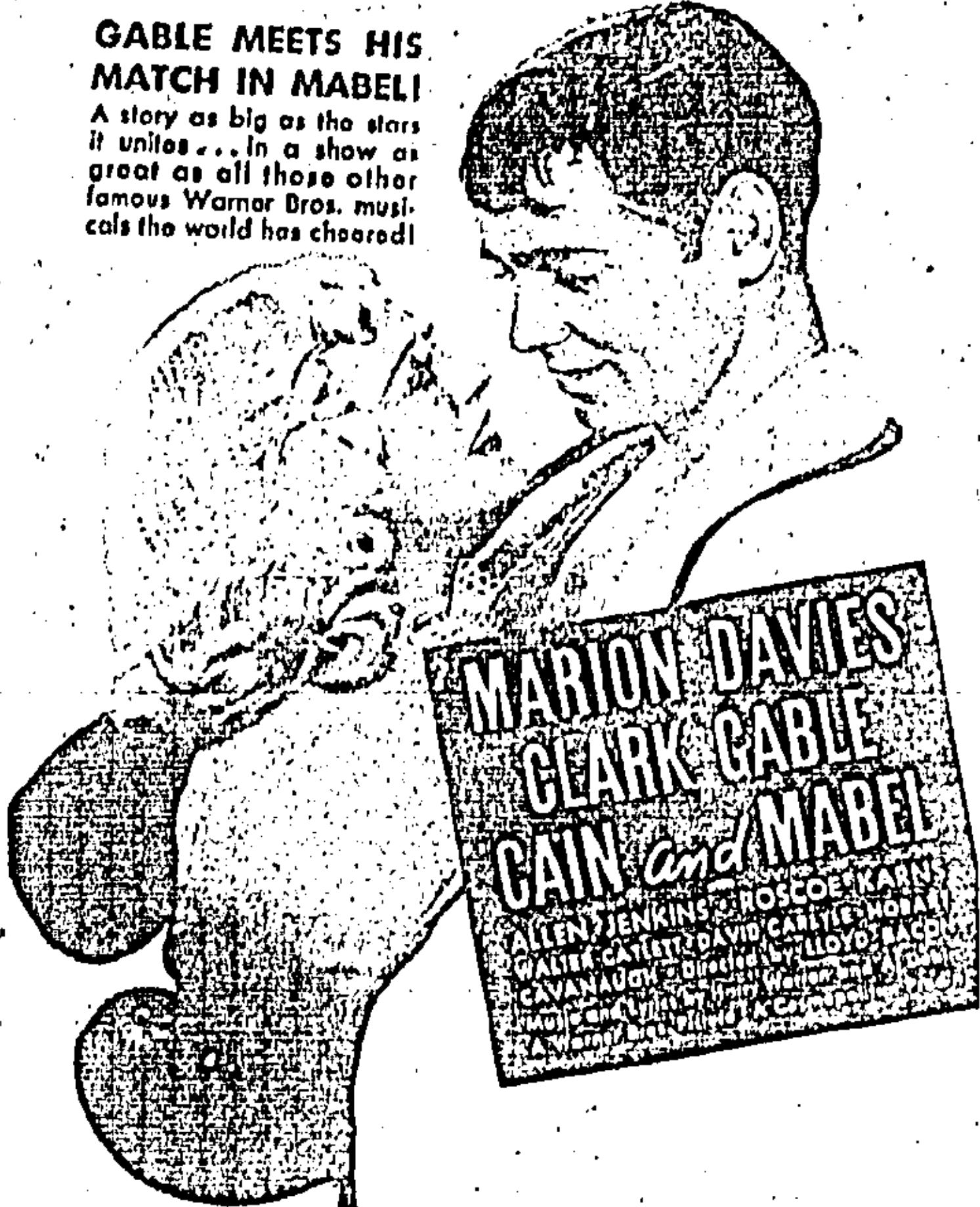
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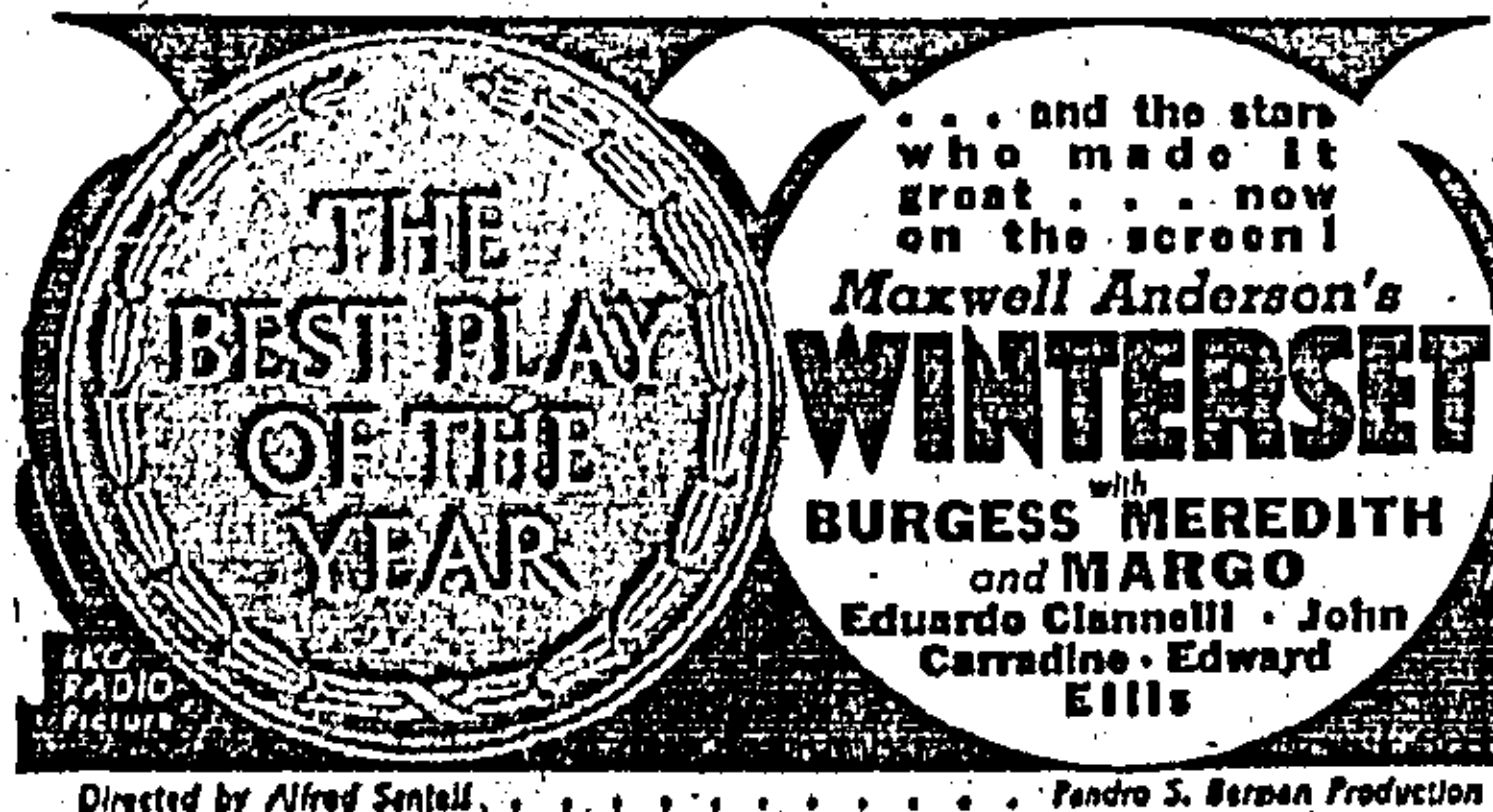
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APPEAL DECISION DELAYED

Involved Court Case Comes To Close

An appeal against an order made by the Chief Justice, which set aside a judgment delivered by him in Chambers, was heard by Mr. Justice R.E. Lindell and Mr. Justice J.A. Fraser in the Full Court this morning.

Appellant was Mrs. Tso Yuk-tong, and the appeal arose out of an action brought by her against the Luk Hoi Tung Co., Ltd., claiming the return of a debenture deed valued \$8,130.10, plus \$821.12 interest. She obtained judgment on account of the non-appearance of the respondents, but subsequently the latter succeeded in applying for the judgment to be set aside.

The Hon. Mr. L.C. D'Almada, instructed by Mr. M. A. da Silva, appeared for appellant, and Mr. H. G. Sheldon, K.C., represented respondent on the instructions of Mr. M. M. Watson.

Mr. D'Almada said the appeal was against an order made by the Chief Justice, setting aside a judgment obtained by appellant against respondent.

Referring to the incidents leading up to the action, Counsel said a letter of demand was written to respondent on February 10, 1936, followed by another three days later. The writ was issued on March 3, 1936, and judgment, in default of appearance, was obtained on days later. This was followed by two letters, one on the same day when judgment was delivered, and another on June 9. On June 24 another letter was written to respondent referring to the balance of the judgment due, part of it having been already paid. Two months later a further letter was written, and on October 3, a formal notice was given informing respondent that if the balance of the judgment debt was not paid, winding-up proceedings would be taken. On February 2, 1937, a winding-up petition was presented. To none of these letters was a written reply received either by appellant or her solicitor, nor were any steps taken by respondent in the action.

On February 10, an application to set aside the judgment was made and upon hearing of the summons, it was granted.

NO TERMS IMPOSED

The burden of the appeal, continued Counsel, was that the Chief Justice acted upon a wrong principle in refusing to consider the evidence as to whether or not, apart from the question of the merits of the defence, respondent's conduct was such as to entitle him to have the judgment set aside. Further, the judgment was set aside without any terms being imposed.

Dealing with the notes taken at the hearing of the summons, Counsel said it would be seen that the Chief Justice appeared to have taken the view that the judgment was irregular and that, therefore, it should be set aside, the point being that it was a wrong judgment because in fact no claim could have been made.

Counsel then went on to submit that in so doing the Chief Justice had acted wrongly and exercised his discretion wrongly, because the judgment was a regular one. Under the circumstances, the respondents, in order to succeed on a summons of that kind, must show that they had a defence on the merits, and other grounds for setting aside the judgment, these grounds being, for example, ignorance of the action or inability to take the necessary steps to defend the case.

IRREGULARITIES

Mr. D'Almada, quoted authorities in support of this submission, and said that because of certain irregularities in the proceedings it did not necessarily follow that the judgment must be set aside. He admitted that there was no claim when the writ was issued, but contended that before the judgment could be set aside, the Chief Justice should have considered the evidence and ascertained the conduct of the respondent, because it might be that the latter was in the Colony at the time and deliberately suffered judgment to be made in favour of his books for reasons best known to himself, because appellant was a debenture holder of the Company.

Counsel concluded by submitting that the Chief Justice should have heard the evidence. He then might have done one of the following three things, (1) set aside the judgment as he did without terms; (2) set it aside upon terms; or (3) refuse to set it aside.

The appeal was not upon whether His Lordship might have arrived at the same decision as he did after considering the evidence. There was nothing in the Judge's note

LEVITY OF BEHAVIOUR IS THE BANE OF ALL THAT IS GOOD AND VIRTUOUS.—Seneca.

Informal dress will be in order on the occasion of the Garden Party in the afternoon of the King's Birthday, June 9, a communique from Government House announces.

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Full report and details on Page 8.

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Last Car Of Train Skips Rails, Crashes

One Woman Killed In Strange Mishap

London, May 30. One woman was killed and six persons seriously injured in an extraordinary railway accident near Wakefield to-day.

The last coach of an excursion train apparently fouled the points and after being derailed, was dragged for 200 yards along the track before striking the signal gantry, when it overturned.

—Reuter.

Llewellyn Crashes On Speed Flight

Bulawayo, May 30. Captain Llewellyn, who is attempting a record flight from Capetown to London, was forced to land near Serowe, due to petrol tank trouble.

The aeroplane struck an ant heap as it landed and was badly damaged.

Captain Llewellyn, who was wedged in his seat, had to be extricated by natives.

He is expected to arrive at Bulawayo by train on Monday.

—Reuter.

to show that he considered the evidence he submitted.

Mr. Justice Fraser interposed that there was no compulsion for the Judge to show in his notes whether the evidence was considered or not.

"VERY BOLD CASE"

Mr. D'Almada: There is nothing, and probably that is a regrettable feature of this case. My instructing solicitor informed me that no evidence was considered.

In reply, Mr. Sheldon characterized the appeal as a "very bold case."

It was startling position indeed when a plaintiff could not get into Chambers on an ex-parte application, swear affidavits that he was entitled to a sum payable on demand, and, though the information laid before the Judge was entirely correct, receive judgment and go into the Full Court to try to sustain it.

Counsel remarked that the ex-parte application was heard before Mr. Justice Lindell.

Mr. Justice Lindell: I was not aware of that. It was, of course, a very bold case.

Continuing, Counsel said that the remarks of the Chief Justice to Mr. Silva in Chambers provided the key to the position. The Chief Justice said "Mr. Silva, can you show me that it is not an abuse of the process of the Court to obtain judgment against a man who does not owe anything?"

There was no answer to that proposition, added Counsel.

If judgments such as this were allowed to continue in force, Judges would be forced in future to go into all the documents in ex-parte cases instead of accepting, as was now the practice, the word of the practitioner.

The difference between the authorities cited by Mr. D'Almada and the case in point was that those plaintiffs had a claim against some body though not against the persons they sued. Here, plaintiff had no claim at all. He wished to emphasise how very important it was for practitioners to make the fullest disclosures in ex-parte applications.

Counsel agreed with Mr. Justice Lindell that the question of a Judge's discretion would probably not arise in the case where abuse of procedure was established, but that he would have no option in throwing the case out.

Mr. D'Almada replied briefly and said that in exercising inherent jurisdiction the greatest care must be taken, and in considering an abuse of procedure the conduct not of one party, but of both parties, should be examined for it might well be that a party seeking relief on the ground of an abuse of procedure, could be found not to be deserving of that relief.

He suggested that an equal abuse of procedure might arise if an innocent party took none of the steps provided to contest an unfounded claim against him.

Counsel said he had been instructed to ask for a written judgment. Their Lordships announced that judgment would be reserved.

DAY BY DAY NEWS IN BRIEF

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FORMER RESIDENT PASSES ON

Mr. Allan Cameron Dies In Vancouver

The local office of the Canadian Pacific Railways has just received a cable from Vancouver informing them of the death on Saturday night, May 29, of Mr. Allan Cameron, formerly Oriental Manager of this Company, with headquarters in Hongkong.

But he first set foot in Hongkong as far back as 1901, when he was General Agent of the Portland and Asiatic Steamship Co., and so remained until 1905, when he became General Traffic Agent in Europe for four years.

Born at Owen Sound, Ontario, in March, 1864, the son of Mr. J. B. and Mrs. Mary (Brown) Cameron, Mr. Cameron received his education at Owen Sound Public and High Schools, Ryerson School, and Private Schools, Toronto.

In 1879, Mr. Cameron began his business career with the Great Western Railway, and later became connected with the Great Northern Railway of Canada from 1882 to 1883. He was appointed to the Local Freight Office, C.P.R., at Winnipeg, in 1883 and there remained until 1887. After this, for three years, Mr. Cameron became Agent of the Freight and Passenger Department, Vancouver and from 1890 to 1896 he was Agent at Victoria and Portland, Oregon.

Promotion was rapid, and for three years from 1896 he was District Freight Agent, Vancouver.

In 1901 Mr. Cameron came to Hongkong and took up the post of General Agent of the Portland and Asiatic Steamship Company. In 1905, he left on his appointment to General Traffic Agent in Europe, which post he held until 1909, when he became General Traffic Agent, C.P.R. Atlantic Coast States, New York, up to 1912. Cameron was General Superintendent, and in October, 1922, he was appointed Oriental Manager with headquarters in Hongkong.

In 1905, Mr. Cameron married Margaret Ethel Woods.

Mr. Cameron was a member of the Scottish Rite Masons, 32nd degree, and was also a Shriner.

—Reuter.

Full report and details on Page 8.

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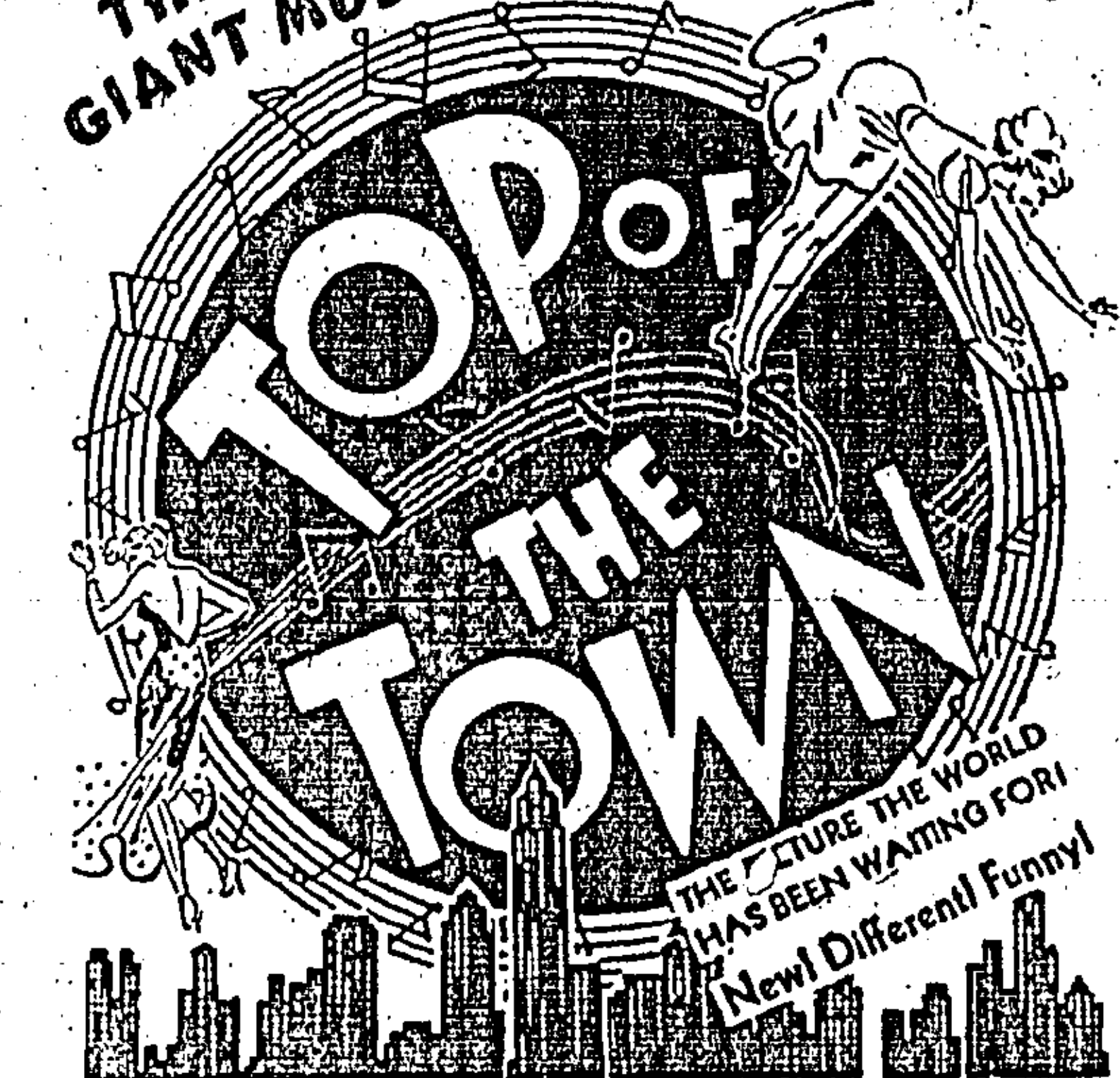
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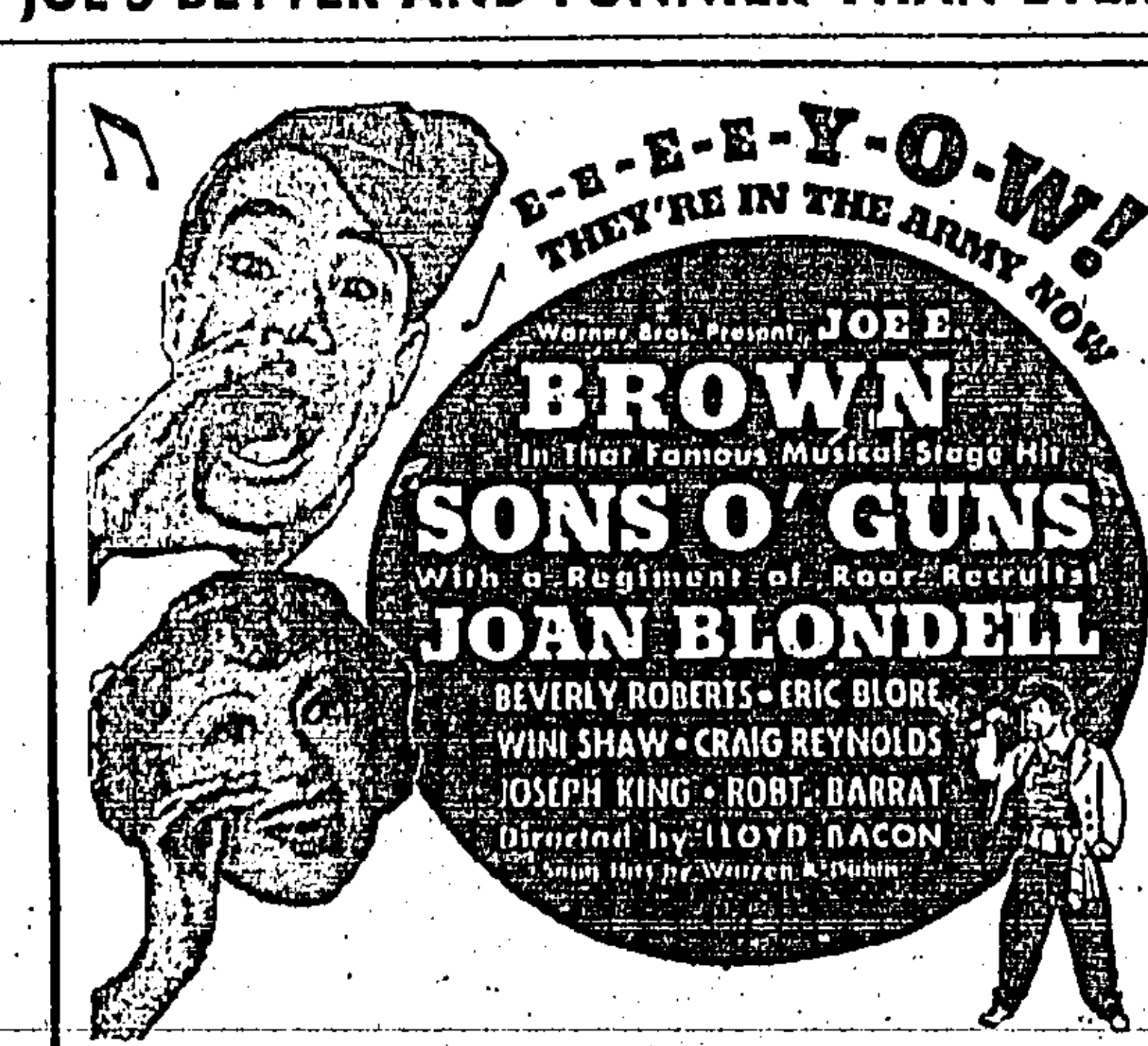
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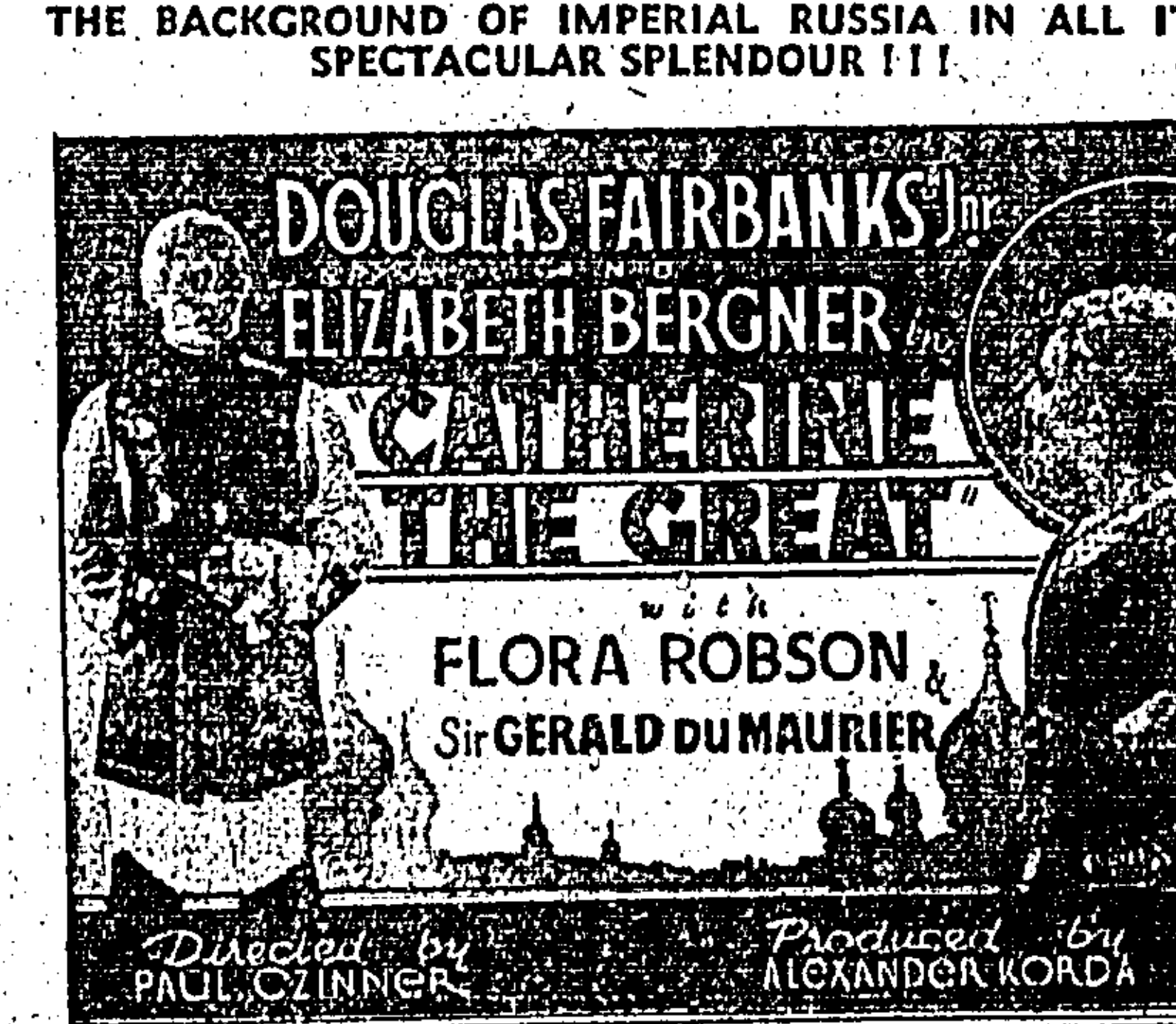
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A Columbia Picture

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